

# Leyland chief bows to demands for his resignation over speech

Sir Richard Dobson has resigned from the non-executive chairmanship of British Leyland, a part-time post with a salary of £22,500. In a statement issued jointly with the company and the National Enterprise Board, he said that publication of extracts from a "light-hearted and unscripted" after-dinner speech he made last month which referred to "wogs" and criticized unions had been used to convey a "totally false impression". The search for his successor has started.

## Left-wing campaign to continue

Mr. Richard Dobson, Labour MP for South East, who wrote Sir Richard Dobson yesterday resigned as chairman of British Leyland, as the result of the publication of parts of a speech he made at a private businessmen's dinner last month. As the National Enterprise Board and British Leyland go to look for a replacement, Mr. Tariq Ali, editor of the *Left Review*, which raised a tape recording of Sir Richard's speech and published extracts referring to "wogs" and attacking trade unions, said resignation was a victory for paper and the International Marxist Group.

Mr. Thomas Litterick, Labour MP for South East, who wrote Sir Richard Dobson yesterday resigned as chairman of British Leyland, as the result of the publication of parts of a speech he made at a private businessmen's dinner last month. As the National Enterprise Board and British Leyland go to look for a replacement, Mr. Tariq Ali, editor of the *Left Review*, which raised a tape recording of Sir Richard's speech and published extracts referring to "wogs" and attacking trade unions, said resignation was a victory for paper and the International Marxist Group.

Mr. Richard Dobson: "Hoped to do more good than harm."

Lifetime of service to industry and commerce and shown public spirit in taking the chairmanship.

British Leyland described the resignation as "a personal tragedy".

It is understood that Sir Richard did not see either Mr. Varley or Mr. Murphy before announcing his resignation. He took the decision on his own initiative after talking with British Leyland colleagues.

Sir Richard Dobson has been criticized by left-wing MPs and political groups ever since his speech. He has in fact taken place in a "slush fund" at British Leyland. He said: "It was suggested there had been no bribery arising out of the *Daily Mail* story. Now Richard Dobson has given the impression, in my mind at least, that bribing has in fact taken place and it was perfectly respectable."

Mr. Skinner added: "Sir Richard's appointment was a form of patronage. The lesson is that the next man must be appointed after long and exhaustive consultations with all the trade unions at Leyland."

Mrs. Audrey Wise, Labour MP for Coventry, South-West, said on the BBC *The World at One* radio programme that workers should be involved in the selection of Sir Richard's successor.

On Tuesday a committee of Rover shop stewards is to consider a resolution asking for a union inquiry into the Leyland management and its attitudes towards its workers.

Resignation statement and Leyland's crucial weeks, page 2

Leading article, page 13

# Washington recalls Pretoria envoy for policy review

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Oct. 21

The United States has recalled Mr. William Bowdler, its Ambassador to South Africa, for consultation. A State Department spokesman announced this morning that Mr. Bowdler would come to Washington at the beginning of next week and return to his post a few days later.

When the South African Government carried out its clampdown on black and white opponents of its policies on Wednesday, the American Government immediately reacted with a strong statement of disapproval, adding that it would review its policies towards South Africa.

No details have been given of what this may mean, and Mr. Bowdler's return is clearly part of the process. The Congressional black caucus called on President Carter today to recall the ambassador in protest and to take whatever steps were possible to bring the South Africans to their senses.

The new wave of repression has been denounced by public officials, newspapers and liberal groups throughout the United States.

Mr. Andrew Young, the American representative at the United Nations, has been involved in discussions on relations between the two countries. The United Nations is about to debate the future of Namibia (South-West Africa), and there will be strong pressure brought to bear on the Americans to support sanctions against South Africa if Pretoria does not accept the United Nations proposals for giving Namibia its independence.

Hitherto, it has been assumed that the United States would have to veto sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Vorster's decision to renege on the larger and to stifle opposition on the eve of general elections may change things.

Imposing sanctions would be the most extreme action, but the Americans can be expected to be much more ready now than before the South African clampdown to contemplate any other method of exerting pressure short of sanctions.

The summons to Mr. Bowdler went out immediately after a breakfast meeting at the White House between President Carter, Mr. Vance, the Secretary of State, and other advisers.

Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes: Mr. Vorster's South African Prime Minister last night rejected as "totally irrelevant" the American statement that the wave of banings and detentions this week would lead to a review of relations with South Africa.

Mr. Vorster said: "Without wishing to be facetious, if they do then we will at least know where we stand and what the policy is."

Reaction to the wave of banings and arrests continue to dominate the South African scene today. There was no indication how long the two banned newspapers, *The World* and *The Weekend World*, would be prevented from publishing, but their staff are continuing to work normally.

The banings and detentions are expected to dominate political speeches throughout the weekend as the general election campaign began in earnest after the closing of nominations yesterday. A total of 318 candidates have been nominated for 165 parliamentary seats. The ruling Nationalists are being returned unopposed in 42 seats.

Meanwhile, for the first time for years there was unrest in Sharpeville, 30 miles south of Johannesburg, where police shot dead 69 Africans in March, 1960.

Police said they arrested 54 students at Sharpeville's Lekwa Shandu high school disturbances yesterday when windows were smashed by rampaging pupils and a delivery truck stoned.

In Johannesburg's Lenasia suburb, police detained 57 Indian youths and adults in the first mass arrest of Asians since disturbances broke out 18 months ago. General David Kriel, police commissioner for riot control, said they were holding a prohibited public meeting.

Our Political Editor writes: The absence of any official Conservative Party statement on the South African Government's latest repression is disarming some of its leaders and MPs, especially those who have been working for accommodation in southern Africa.

Mr. John Davies, the shadow Foreign Secretary, has so far made only a personal comment, saying that Mr. Vorster's actions came as a "disagreeable shock" and made matters "difficult for the Conservatives".

His own reaction was that Pretoria's harsh actions made it very difficult "particularly for the Tory party, which believes in reconciliation with South Africa and bringing South Africa back into a relationship with the West".

Stronger words than Mr. Davies' seem likely from Lord Carrington, Tory leader in the House of Lords, who is reported to feel anger and near disbelief that Mr. Vorster and his Government could have taken such self-destructive action.

The Hague, Oct. 21.—Holland is to recall its Ambassador to South Africa for consultations, the Foreign Ministry announced here. The Ministry said the date and length of the ambassador's recall still had to be fixed.—Agence France-Presse.

# Ford pay settlement likely but Vauxhall offer raises doubts

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Wage bargaining in the motor industry brought a mixture of good news and bad for the Government yesterday. The Ford dilemma is now rapidly towards an acceptable settlement, but negotiations at Vauxhall Motors are giving rise to concern.

A majority of plants in Ford UK have opted for a wage deal that marginally reaches the Government's target. By this morning the company expects that mass meetings in factories employing 41,000 of the 57,000 Ford manual workers will have voted to accept an average of 12 per cent. The deal forbids further economic claims over the next year and rules out "productivity bargaining".

But Vauxhall, which customarily follows the pattern set by Ford, is understood to have offered the unions a general increase of 10 per cent for 31,000 manual workers, plus a productivity deal that would lead to minimum extra rises of £5 a week.

It would be backdated to September 19, raising doubts about its validity as a genuinely self-financing scheme of the sort permitted under TUC pay policy.

While the private sector motor manufacturers are wrestling with the difficulties raised by the Cabinet guidelines on pay and the conflicting demands of skilled and production workers, British Leyland is again taking a ballot early next week on its proposals to end strife over pay by a gradual switch to centralized bargaining.

In the Ford shopfloor vote the traditionally militant plants at Halewood, on Merseyside, and in Sweden have still to decide this weekend, and the company is suppressing its sense of confidence until the outcome of mass meetings there is known. But an unprompted meeting of skilled men, including toolmakers and fitters, from the Halewood body plant yesterday voted for acceptance.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, to which most of those Halewood men belong, has recommended the package to its members.

The unofficial vote by those 1,000 workers may not be a wholly convincing pointer to the way the assembly line men will vote, but it remains a valid signpost, and "bandwagon" effect of voting in the other plants is expected to give the company a big majority in favour of the deal.

The Government is anxiously awaiting the final verdict on the Ford settlement, because it may set the pattern for other private sector motor manufacturing and parts supply firms.

The £40m Ford offer breaches the Government guideline by giving a range of rises from 10.5 per cent for lower-paid production workers to 13.9 per cent for skilled men, with an average of 12 per cent.

The stark option presented by Ford shows the Government's acceptance of the package or a strike in the run-up to Christmas.

Few groups of workers have the cohesive bargaining power of the Ford men, and ministers are privately satisfied that if wage aspirations can be held to 12 per cent, few other groups will have the confidence to mount an outright assault on the 10 per cent limit on earnings increases.

Other pay news, page 2

Vauxhall offer, page 17



From Patricia Clough Bonn, Oct. 21

The mystery surrounding the suicides of the three Baader-Meinhof terrorists in Stammheim high security jail near Stuttgart deepened today with the discovery of explosive material in a nearby cell.

The Stuttgart public prosecutor's office announced that about half a pound of "commercial ammonium-sulphate explosive" had been found in a hiding place behind the slatted board of a cell on the seventh floor where terrorists are kept.

The cell housed Rolf Pöhle, a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, from July 6 to August 12 this year, but since then has been used as a storeroom. The terrorists had access to it until they were put into isolation six weeks ago after the kidnapping of Dr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Dr. Traugott Bender, the Baden-Württemberg Justice Minister, resigned yesterday after the scandal over the suicides. The Baden-Württemberg authorities have been unable to explain how the pistols with which two terrorists shot themselves got into the prison. The day before his resignation Dr. Bender had relieved the prison governor and security chief of their posts.

The thorough examination of the terrorists' cells since the suicides has also led to the discovery that they had set up a communications network, using the wires of the prison radio system. Their cells had been cut out of the system as a result of the isolation order and they were not allowed to meet each other.

Earphones, cables, plugs, batteries and other equipment

Continued on page 3, col 5

# Lord Carver to hold talks Africa on Rhodesia plan

David Spanier

Domestic Correspondent

Lord Carver, the British missioner designate in Lesotho, will fly to Africa at the end of the month for a series of talks on the proposed Anglo-American settlement, it was announced yesterday.

Visitations have been sent to London to Mr. Joshua Kuperman and Mr. Robert Mugabe, leaders of the two wings of the Patriotic Front: Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister.

It is expected that Lieutenant General Prem Chand, the appointed United Nations representative for Rhodesia, will join Lord Carver for this series of meetings. The two had a series of discussions at this week at the Foreign Office, before General Chand went to the United Nations in New York.

An announcement in London yesterday said that it was expected that, at a later date, the

# Denials by friend of Mr Thorpe

By Stewart Tendler

Mr. David Holmes, a Manchester merchant banker and friend of Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, yesterday denied allegations by a former airline pilot that he was among Liberal Party supporters who recruited the man to kill Mr. Norman Scott.

Earlier this week the *London Evening News* reported Mr. Andrew Newton, the former pilot, who had been recruited to murder Mr. Scott and prevent Mr. Scott's revelations concerning a friendship with Mr. Thorpe from embarrassing the party.

Yesterday Mr. Holmes, a former deputy treasurer of the party, issued a statement through Mr. D. J. Freeman, his solicitor, in which he said that since the original allegations in the *Evening News* the solicitors had been besieged by journalists.

The statement was being issued to "put an end to the speculation and scotch malicious rumours". It said that in the past few weeks Mr. Stuart Kuttner, one of the two authors of the reports in the *Evening News*, had told Mr. Freeman

"of Mr. Newton's allegations that Mr. Holmes was one of the conspirators involved in the plot to hire men to kill Mr. Scott."

"According to Mr. Kuttner," the statement said, "he had been told by Mr. Newton that he had a tape recording of a telephone call from Mr. Holmes to Mr. Newton allegedly having said that he had agreed to kill Mr. Scott."

The solicitor arranged with Mr. Kuttner to go to his office with Mr. Newton and the recording to meet Mr. Holmes. The statement said Mr. Freeman also offered to have Mr. Holmes's voice recorded and compared by experts with the voice on the recording.

The meeting was arranged for last Monday but, the statement said, Mr. Newton did not arrive and no recordings were produced. The statement said "Mr. Kuttner put to Mr. Holmes Mr. Newton's allegations that he was one of the conspirators involved in the plot to hire Mr. Newton to kill Mr. Scott."

Mr. Freeman told Mr.

# Singapore opts for Concorde

Singapore, Oct. 21.—Singapore Airlines has decided to operate a Concorde on the London-Singapore route jointly with British Airways, it was learnt here today.

According to informed sources, the service of three flights a week is expected to begin at the end of the year. British Airways has already flown spares worth £1m to Singapore.

The decision to go supersonic is understood to have been taken at a board meeting of Singapore Airlines today, after several rounds of talks with British Airways and Aerospatiale, the French co-builder of Concorde.—Agence France-Presse.

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\* Estimated current gross yield on 19th October 1977

# Entrists join raeli government

Democratic Movement for Change, a party with 15 seats in the Knesset, joined the Israeli coalition government as its parliamentary majority to Mr. Begin, the Prime Minister, said this morning.

Professor Yadin, the DMC leader, said his decision by a need for national unity in view of an "approach emergency" over relations with the Arab States. He has become Deputy Minister.

# EEC patients get British facilities

Patients from any country in the European Economic Community can be referred by their doctors to British hospitals, where they are entitled to free treatment on the National Health Service. It has been disclosed that arrangements extended only to emergency treatment for EEC nationals visiting Britain.

# Passengers criticize Gatwick trains

British Rail has been criticized by passengers over dirty trains from Gatwick airport to Victoria station, London Southern Region admits there are difficulties. Because of quick turn-round times, carriages cannot be cleaned, it says. Next year there will be more trains on that line and improvements at Gatwick station.

# Mr Desai in Moscow

Mr. Desai, the Indian Prime Minister, is on a six-day visit to Moscow. The Russians are eager not to let the fall of Mrs. Gandhi set back their relations with India. The Indians, too, still need Soviet arms and other equipment.

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# Jacker's suicide

Homosexual hijacker, Thomas Hannan, had demanded the release from jail in partner, suspected with him of being a bank, set free all his hostages, shot himself through the heart. Mr. Hannan killed himself in Atlanta, Georgia.

# The Queen sails on

The Queen left the Bahamas yesterday after a day-and-a-half visit. She was given a send-off by national dancers performing a colourful ceremony on the dockside as the royal yacht Britannia was pulling out of Nassau harbour.

# Budget 'for economy'

Mr. Callaghan said yesterday that any new economic stimulus would be to get the economy moving without causing runaway inflation. He criticized *The Times* for suggesting the decision to announce measures next week was dominated by electoral and not economic considerations.

# Football results: Transmire Rovers 2, Rotherham United 2; Doncaster Rovers 1, Darlington 2; Southampton 1, Huddersfield Town 2; York City 2, Rochdale 2.

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OVERSEAS

# Centrists join Begin Government in a show of national unity to increase its majority to 36

From Michael Knipe  
Jerusalem, Oct 21

Amid concern here over relations with the United States, Israel's governing coalition has been broadened by the addition of the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), a centrist party formed a year ago which won 15 seats in the May election.

This will increase the Government's majority from 36 to 41 in the 120-seat Knesset. Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, said: "We shall appear before the world as a stable Government, and we shall be able to stand firm."

Professor Yigal Yadin, the DMC leader, explained his move by a need for national unity because of the uncertain relations with the Carter Administration. Critics believe, however, that opportunism may have been the main factor.

A recent opinion poll suggested that if an election were held today, the DMC would win only four seats. By joining the Government, Professor Yadin has won four Cabinet posts. He is Deputy Prime Minister and acting Prime Minister in the event of Mr Begin's incapacity.

Until now, the coalition consisted of the Likud bloc, headed by Mr Begin, which has 46 seats, the National Reli-

gious Party, with 12, and two independents, one of whom is Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister. Agudat Yisrael, the orthodox religious party, which has four seats, is supporting the Government without taking part in it.

Professor Yadin, who initially opposed joining the coalition, said that he had changed his mind because of the "approaching emergency" over relations with the United States. He had returned this week from a 12-day visit to the United States, and said that the Carter Administration's attitude to the Middle East was "frightening".

Israel was facing "the toughest test we have faced since 1948". American Jews, who were one of Israel's greatest assets, could not understand the lack of political unity in Israel. He hoped that the DMC's move would reassure them.

The DMC leadership said that another factor in its decision was the flexibility shown by Mr Begin in his talks with the United States over the proposed Geneva conference on the Middle East.

Some DMC members opposed the move. Mr Amnon Rubinstein, Knesset member, doubted whether there was any emergency. The party could sup-

port the Government without joining it, he said.

One of the agreed terms for the DMC's participation, put forward by Mr Begin a month ago, is that the DMC will retain freedom of expression and freedom to obtain in the Knesset on political matters relating to the occupied West Bank. The DMC is ready to support territorial concessions on the West Bank in return for a satisfactory peace agreement while Mr Begin's party is opposed to them.

Several Israeli commentators believe that Mr Begin's health may have influenced Professor Yadin. One said that although the matter had understandably not figured in the DMC's deliberations, it was clearly a factor. The party wanted to be inside the Government in the event of any reshuffle caused by the possible resignation of the Prime Minister.

Professor Yadin, who is 60 and was born in Jerusalem, has been prominent in both military and academic life although not in politics until the past 12 months.

He was the second Chief of Staff from 1949 until 1951 and then gained renown for his archaeological work in acquiring and deciphering the Dead Sea scrolls.

Leading article, page 13

## Somalia gives warning to Moscow

Mogadishu, Oct 21.—President Barre said here today that the Soviet arms build-up in Ethiopia jeopardized relations between his country and Moscow.

On the eighth anniversary of Somalia's Soviet-backed socialist revolution in 1969, he accused Ethiopia of being a "black colonial power" and accused the Soviet Union of supporting Ethiopia for strategic reasons.

The continuation of the present arms support to the Ethiopian regime by the Soviet Union and the influx of Cuban troops puts the relations between these countries and Somalia in great jeopardy," he said.

The President said the disputed Ogaden area was an "example of a colonial power" and Ethiopia was another. He appealed to other world powers to urge the Soviet Union to stop its dangerous supply of arms to Ethiopia.

He later reviewed a parade of his military forces in which pride of place was taken by the Somali commandos who took part in the rescue of 86 hostages from the Ethiopian and Somali airliner last Tuesday.

The crowd of 7,000 burst into applause as the tall, elite troops in camouflage battledress and carrying Soviet-designed Kalashnikov rifles marched past.

Last Tuesday's joint operation with the West Germans is seen by Western diplomats here as marking a change of attitude to the West by Somalia.

Somalia, which occupies a barren but strategic piece of territory in the Horn of Africa guarding the mouth of the Red Sea and providing a springboard to Arabia, has been under the influence of Moscow since the 1969 revolution.

In the savage war being fought by the Somali Liberation Front for possession of the Ogaden region, the Soviet Union appears to have come down flatly on the side of Ethiopia. President Barre said today: "It is now clear that the conflict is being transformed into an international crisis threatening not only the Somali Democratic Republic but the whole region. We believe it is extremely dangerous for the international community to silently watch the development of such a state of affairs."

## Three members of rock band die in air crash

McComb, Mississippi, Oct 21.—Six people, including three members of the Lynyrd Skynyrd rock band, were killed when their twin-engine aircraft crashed last night while attempting an emergency landing near here. Twenty others were injured.

The dead were Ronnie Van Zant, the group's lead singer; Steve Gaines, guitarist; and Dean Kilpatrick, assistant road manager for the group; and the pilot and co-pilot. Six other members of the band were among the injured.

The group was travelling from Greenville, South Carolina, to a concert at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge—AP.

## Mr Carter to confront the most disenchanted

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Oct 21

President Carter set off on a trip across the country today, which he hopes may do something to revive his flagging political fortunes. On the way, he will confront representatives of several of the groups most disenchanted with him.

He starts off in Detroit, where he will attend a round-table discussion on the problems of urban decay. The discussion will be directed by the Mayor of Detroit, who is black.

Many people in the audience will be drawn from the black ghettos of Detroit, and the President can expect a brick challenge from those who think that he has not lived up to his election promises to help unemployed urban blacks.

His next stop will be in Des Moines, Iowa, where he will face an audience of farmers at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner this evening. He began his campaign for the presidency at such a dinner two years ago, but farmers think less of him now that farm prices are at a slump and there is raging discontent across the whole farm belt.

## Australian election likely over power of unions

Canberra, Oct 21.—Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, was believed tonight to be ready to announce a general election in December after legislation against strikes had been passed in Parliament.

Mr Fraser's conservative coalition has encountered increasing trade union opposition to its policies for dealing with the country's economic problems.

The premiers of Australia's six states conferred with the Prime Minister today on Government efforts to tackle rapidly rising unemployment. They said they believed Mr Fraser had decided on a pre-Christmas election.

The stage for an early election was set by the legislation introduced in Parliament to end a 10-week strike by power station workers which has

caused widespread disruption in the state of Victoria. According to reports from Government sources, the election will be on either December 3 or December 10 and the campaign will be the issue of "Who runs the country?"—elected Government or the trade unions.

Under its new powers, the Government will be able to "deregister" trade unions, freezing their assets and barring their members from national wage rise awards. It could also dismiss workers striking illegally, tighten rules for union ballots and protect workers who refuse to join unions on grounds of conscience.

In Victoria, the state Government has already armed itself with emergency powers to fine or jail the striking power plant workers, but it has delayed enforcement of the arbitration tribunal and union leaders continue—Reuters.

Under IWC rules, compliance with the quotas is voluntary. The Eskimos, supported by the Department of the Interior, wanted the Government to inform the commission that the United States would not accept the rule.

Environmentalists, supported by the Department of Commerce and a powerful "Save the Whale" movement, argued

## US accepts whale hunting ban

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Oct 21

The United States Government has decided to accept an international ban on the hunting of bowhead whales. The decision was difficult because of the conflicting claims of environmentalists and Eskimos. The former are delighted and the latter claim that they have been betrayed.

Fewer than 2,000 bowheads survive. They are hunted by tribes of Eskimos in the Alaskan Arctic, and it is claimed that the whale hunt is an integral part of the tribal culture and that without the hunt the culture would collapse.

The Eskimos used to kill about 10 a year, using traditional methods. In the past two years, as the twentieth century has reached the

remotest Eskimo village, bringing relative wealth with it, they have been using explosive harpoons and motorboats.

The numbers killed are disputed but the International Whaling Commission (IWC) accepted claims that more than 40 were killed last year and that about 70 were probably hit and escaped, of which perhaps a third are thought to have died. The IWC therefore imposed a total ban on hunting the whales.

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Mr Desai, the Indian Prime Minister, accompanied by President Brezhnev, inspects a guard of honour on arrival in Moscow.

## Russia anxious not to fall out with Mr Desai

Delhi, Oct 21

Mr Desai, the Indian Prime Minister, flew to Moscow today for talks with President Brezhnev during a six-day official visit to the Soviet Union. This is Mr Desai's first effort at summit diplomacy since the Commonwealth conference in London in June.

From remarks he made on the day he took office, it was assumed that Mr Desai would shift India's foreign policy away from the close relationship with the Soviet Union cultivated by Mr Gandhi, his predecessor.

Today's visit, however, has to be seen in relationship to President Carter's two-day visit here in a month's time. Mr Desai had intended to visit both Washington and Moscow during

the autumn. India, under his Government, is essentially aiming at achieving the most profitable balance in its relations with both the superpowers.

Suspicion by Moscow over the intentions of Mr Gandhi's successor brought Mr Desai's visit to Delhi in April and a new 250m rouble (£200m) credit agreement which followed inside clear the Russians' eagerness not to let the momentum of the 1971 Indo-Soviet friendship treaty slacken in spite of the change in government.

On the other hand, issues like the Indian Government's attitude to multinationals, still not defined and President Carter's pressure on Delhi to prevent nuclear proliferation have not made for the easy

approchement with the other superpower many people expected.

Further economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and India is expected to figure prominently in the next few days' talks; such collaboration, despite the snags, remains politically less controversial in India than collaboration with the Americans.

India's very cautious response to Chinese feelers, through third parties at the United Nations, for improving relations also helps the good atmosphere for Mr Desai's visit.

Delhi is of course aware the Russians' watch this aspect closely for ideological reasons. For the Indians, the essential basis of relations with the Soviet Union is that their strategic and arms requirements

make necessary a steady friendship with Moscow. This is still true, even though Pakistan is taking up with its domestic turmoil at the moment.

President Brezhnev and Mr Desai are expected to discuss making the Indian Ocean a "peace zone" amid a review of security questions in the Asian region.

Moscow: President Brezhnev headed the reception party at the airport, accompanied by Mr Kosygin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister.

"Pravda" hailed Mr Desai, in a front-page profile, as a veteran of India's struggle for independence, and said he was a supporter of the development of friendly relations between the two countries.—Reuters

## Suicide of hijacker after freeing hostages

Atlanta, Oct 20.—Thomas Hannan, a bank robbery suspect, who hijacked an airliner, died after freeing his hostages.

Mr Justice Styrus, the South African-appointed administrator for Namibia, said: "Windhoek today the removal, with immediate effect, of the pass laws was part of the process of ridding the territory of discriminatory legislation ahead of a general election, the date for which still has to be fixed."

Two weeks ago Mr Styrus announced that the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act would no longer apply to South-west Africa.

Today he said: "There is a great deal of other legislation in the category referred to as discriminatory measures which is being considered for repeal."

His next step is expected to be to revoke laws governing where blacks might live, which will throw the residential property market open, and those controlling labour movement.

Areas under military control and the diamond recovery zones along the coast are still "no go areas" for blacks as well as whites without special passes, as is the Oshana homeland on

## Pass laws scrapped in Namibia

From Our Correspondent  
Johannesburg, Oct 21

Pass laws were scrapped in the South African-controlled territory of Namibia today. From now on no black will have to produce a demand passbook, or wear some Africans in South Africa call "the document of our existence."

Mr Justice Styrus, the South African-appointed administrator for Namibia, said: "Windhoek today the removal, with immediate effect, of the pass laws was part of the process of ridding the territory of discriminatory legislation ahead of a general election, the date for which still has to be fixed."

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Areas under military control and the diamond recovery zones along the coast are still "no go areas" for blacks as well as whites without special passes, as is the Oshana homeland on

the Angolan border, to which entry is covered by emergency security legislation.

Mr Styrus also announced the repeal of other discriminatory laws including one which forbade blacks from being members of the council of the territory.

The repeal of the pass laws, which was not unexpected, was widely welcomed today by black and white leaders in the territory.

However, a spokesman for the militant South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) Mr Tsepo Hani said: "We in SWAPO are not interested in improvements. We want total freedom of all in Namibia, not qualified freedom. That is what we are fighting for."

## Security Council to discuss S Africa

New York, Oct 21.—The United Nations Security Council will meet on Monday to consider South Africa's campaign against opponents of apartheid, it was announced today.

The session was requested last night by Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, the Tunisian representative who is chairman of the African group, on behalf of the African members.

It will be the first time the council has discussed the South African problem since last March. Then African members proposed the adoption of a

compulsory embargo on arms sales to South Africa.

This was not acceptable to Western powers with the right of veto. Mr Andrew Young, the American representative, who was council president, drafted a proposed declaration of principles as an alternative.

This failed to satisfy the "third world" and communist states and the question was allowed to lapse, on the understanding that debate would be resumed as appropriate.

The arms embargo proposals are expected to be revived,

## King not told of Thailand's coup for two hours

From Neil Kelly  
Bangkok, Oct 21

Thailand's military leaders did not inform King Bhumibol Adulyadej that they had seized power from the civilian Government until two hours after last night's bloodless coup.

It was 8 pm, before General Kriangsak Chemsanand, Supreme Commander of the armed forces, went to the royal palace to inform the King.

In Thailand's 13 revolutions since 1932, the monarch has not before been presented with a fait accompli in this way but has been consulted in advance.

All members of the former government are now at liberty in Bangkok, but they have been told they can not leave Thailand. The new regime is

expected to bring criminal charges, so far unspecified, against at least one former minister.

Mr Tanan Krawichien, the former Prime Minister, was allowed to leave his office by a side door three and a half hours after the coup. A ban on Thai nationals leaving the country is still in force but may be lifted tomorrow.

The new revolutionary party now governing Thailand presented itself today to a huge press conference at Supreme Command headquarters. Four solid ranks of top brass confronted hundreds of Thai and foreign correspondents, but the conference was dominated by General Kriangsak.

Leading article, page 13

## Polish dissidents call for liberal reforms

Warsaw, Oct 21.—A manifesto signed by 110 people calling for liberal reforms in Poland has appeared in the first issue of a new underground journal (linked with the country's leading dissident group).

The "Declaration of the Democratic Movement" was printed in 6,000 copies (the Voice) whose editors intend five members of the Public Self-Defence Committee, formerly the Workers' Defence Committee, set up to help workers punished after the food riots of June 1976.

The declaration demanded freedom of belief, speech, assembly and work.

It also called for application of the United Nations' covenant on human rights, which it said would require basic legal changes in Poland—liberalisation of education, trade unions and science, and the creation of a consumers' movement.

## Send-off by Bahamas dancers for the Queen

From Michael Leppard  
Nassau, Oct 21

The most glittering part of the Queen's departure from the Bahamas was her departure from the royal yacht, which sailed for the United Kingdom today. A large number of Bahamians were on hand to see her off.

It was a warm, festive occasion. All day there was a specially arranged band playing over the side of the ship. The Queen's departure was a significant event for the Bahamas.

Reverend Robert Williams, a prominent Bahamian minister, said: "The Queen's visit to the Bahamas was a great honour and a source of pride for all of us."

The Queen, who has seen many times before, is leaving the Bahamas for the United Kingdom. She will be accompanied by Prince Charles and Prince William.

As the guests went ashore and the ship prepared to leave, the Queen and her family were seen waving to the crowd. The Queen's departure was a significant event for the Bahamas.

The ship pulled out, the way was clear for the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to sail on to the next port of call. The Queen's departure was a significant event for the Bahamas.

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هكر افن الابل

## Saturday Review

## Terrorism: Myth and reality

Is terrorism a legitimate political weapon  
or the perverted pleasure of young angries?  
Louis Heren reviews the known facts

Send-off to  
Bahamas  
dancers for  
the Queen

Women call  
US action  
on pesticides

Students call for  
rims

Bermuda  
British  
re-own

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Castro once admiringly  
described a passage from a pep  
book Che Guevara gave to his  
guerrilla band in Bolivia. His  
type of fight, Guevara  
gives us the opportunity  
becoming revolutionaries,  
highest level of the human  
achievement, and it also permits us  
graduate as men." Castro  
said those who had fought  
with Guevara until the end  
became worthy of such  
honours. They symbolized the  
revolutionaries and men whom  
history was summoning for a  
hard and difficult task:  
transformation of Latin  
America.

It is a romanticism which can  
take music in the minds of  
the men, but Guevara was an  
efficient guerrilla leader. He  
lived every rule in the book  
Bolivia, and made his own  
style and inevitable. Yet  
years later this myth still  
shadows the reality. Every-  
one he is still known as Che,  
still embodies the romanti-  
cism of the guerrilla, and in so  
doing keeps alive the revolu-  
tionary fervour of guerrilla  
warfare.

his romanticism cannot be  
dismissed. It helps to explain  
why young middle-class  
and women of good fam-  
ily and education ruthlessly  
indiscriminately murder  
main innocent men,  
women and children every-  
where. Walker Laqueur puts it  
well in his important and  
readable book.

The terrorist (we are told)  
is the only one who really  
loves freedom and jus-  
tice, a gentle human being  
led by ideal circumstances to  
an indifferent majority to  
heroic yet tragic roles:  
good Samaritan distribut-  
ing poison, St Francis with the  
beastification is of  
se grotesque, but Laqueur  
adds that terrorism can-  
not be unconditionally  
condemned. He quotes Sartre and  
other, but for every William  
there have been many  
appointed saviours of free-  
dom and justice, impatient  
fanatics and madmen in-  
flicting the rights of self-  
defence in vain using the  
last defence  
of a tyrant but as a panacea  
for all evils, real and ima-  
ginary.

Laqueur reminds us that ter-  
rorism is not a new pheno-  
menon. One of the earliest  
in terrorist movements  
the sicarii, a sect active in  
Judea during the first century. The  
sicarii, an offshoot of the  
Zealots, were galvanized by a  
mixture of messianic  
and political terrorism.  
Other movements fol-  
lowed, and systematic ter-  
rorism emerged about one  
hundred years ago. It quickly  
became widespread, almost  
universal. The Russian revolu-  
tionaries of 1878 followed  
radical nationalist groups  
as the Irish, Macedonians,  
and Armenians in  
the Balkans, and by the Molly  
Maguires in the Pennsylvania  
hills and the assassins of  
Garfield and McKinley.

which was killed during  
German occupation of  
Poland. The Irgun Zvai Leumi  
he Stern Gang, used indus-  
trial terrorism and assassi-  
nations against British  
rule, and the terrorist  
groups helped to expel  
the British from the  
Middle East.

British intelligence estab-  
lished that the Carlos organiza-  
tion had been given permission  
to operate in Britain, much of  
the Middle East. They cooperated  
with the Baader-Meinhof gang  
and the IRA, and were deeply  
involved in the IRA seizure of  
the French embassy in the  
Hague, the attempted assassi-  
nation of Mr J. Edgar Hoover  
in London, the Paris attacks  
against El Al aircraft at Orly  
and the attempted assassi-  
nation of the Yugoslav consul  
in Lyons.

As is the fashion among ter-  
rorists, the Carlos group often  
changed its name. It was the  
Mohammed Boudia commando  
in 1974, and in Vienna a year  
later the Arm of the Arab Re-  
volution although Carlos is a  
Venezuelan and two other  
members of the group were  
West Germans.

Carlos and other terrorist  
leaders could not have sur-  
vived without the help of sym-  
pathetic governments, and the  
CIA study listed a number of  
them. The most enthusiastic  
was Libya, which was generally  
held responsible for funding  
the attack against the Opec

national terrorism multiplied as  
did the number of terrorist  
groups and the countries in  
which they operated. This in-  
crease was attributed mainly to  
the Middle East conflict and  
the deep-seated bitterness and  
frustration of Arab refugees.

It also mushroomed because  
of technological advances,  
especially in air travel, weap-  
ons and television satellite  
communications which guaran-  
teed prompt and wide public-  
ity. Political permissiveness  
was another factor, as was the  
willingness of certain states to  
provide funds, arms, training  
facilities, documentation and  
other operational support.



Two faces of terrorism: the  
romantic Che Guevara and the bloody aftermath  
of the 1973 Athens airport attack

Photographs: Elliott Erwitt and J. P. Poirault, Magnum



ministers in Vienna. Carlos was  
also helped by Cuba.

These two countries are led  
by romanticists. Castro believes  
that his amateur campaign  
against the corrupt regime is a  
model for world revolution.  
Colonel Gaddafi's hero is  
Nasser who, the story goes,  
once saw a poster in Cairo  
announcing Muzing on the  
Bounty and demanded to know  
if the United Arab Republic  
was supporting the revolu-  
tionaries of the republic of  
Bosnia.

The CIA list also included  
the Soviet Union, China, North  
Korea, Algeria, Yemen, Tan-  
zania, Congo, Zaire, Egypt,  
Syria, Iraq and reluctant  
Lebanon. The Soviet Union  
was reported to have serious  
misgivings about the utility of  
transnational terrorism. It  
nevertheless helped the  
fedayeen groups to prove its  
revolutionary fervour in the  
ideological struggle with  
China, and of course trained  
revolutionaries and terrorists.

Some circumstantial evi-  
dence persuaded the agency  
that the Soviet Union also  
maintained contact with ter-  
rorist groups in western  
Europe, but that its satellites  
did the dirty work. East Ger-  
many helped the Baader-Meinhof  
gang and Czech arms destined  
to kill British soldiers in  
Ulster were seized in Holland  
in 1971.

A second CIA report com-  
pleted this summer, estimated  
that 1,152 transnational ter-  
rorist acts had been committed  
since 1967. They included 501  
bombings, 146 hijackings of  
planes and trains, 137 kidnappings,  
103 incendiary attacks  
and 63 assassinations.

It discounted the current  
nightmare that terrorists might  
get hold of a nuclear bomb. It  
did not, however, dismiss the  
possibility that they would use  
biological and chemical weap-  
ons, and assumed that trans-

national terrorism would in-  
crease.

This is questionable. The  
CIA might have been per-  
suaded by statistical trends,  
but statistics do not have a  
dynamic of their own. History  
suggests that terrorism comes  
in phases, and what the agency  
describes as the cost-effective-  
ness of transnational terrorism  
is hardly likely to help the  
recruiting sergeants.

Laqueur put it this way. The  
kidnapping of Opec representa-  
tives in Vienna occasioned  
great consternation and moni-  
tored the headlines, but only  
a few days later it appeared  
that the operation, however  
meticulously prepared, had  
been one of the great non-  
events of the year.

Its purpose was anything but  
clear. The terrorists seemed to  
have only a hazy notion of  
what they intended to achieve.  
They induced the Austrian  
radio to broadcast the text of  
an ideological statement which,  
dealing with an obscure topic  
and formulated in left-wing  
sectarian language, might just  
as well have been read out  
in Chinese.

At first the terrorists were  
said to be Palestinian, driven  
by despair and poverty, demon-  
strating against the loss of  
their homeland. Later it  
appeared that the unit was led  
by Germans and Latin Ameri-  
cans; there might have been  
Arabs among them, but they  
were neither poor nor desper-  
ate.

Moreover, it is most unlikely  
that the policy of the oil-  
producing countries would  
have been affected in any way  
even if the terrorists had  
killed all their victims. Had  
there been mass murder, long  
obituaries on Sheikh Yaman  
and his colleagues would have  
been published, but they would  
have been replaced imme-  
diately by ambitious and com-

petent men in Tehran and  
Caracas, in Baghdad and Ki-  
wait, determined to pursue the  
same policies.

Sheikh Yamani is still one of  
history's most influential men,  
but Hans Joachim Klein, the  
young West German terrorist  
who was shot in the stomach  
during the Vienna raid, wants  
to come in from the cold. Ear-  
lier this year he posted his  
loaded Czech pistol to *der  
Spiegel* magazine in Hamburg  
together with a half-sad, half-  
cynical letter.

Klein condemned the mur-  
ders done that cold December  
Sunday in Vienna, and the  
arguments of his fellow ter-  
rorists only convinced him that  
they had no respect for life.  
He believed that although ter-  
rorists were revolutionary left-  
wing labels they were essen-  
tially almost fascist. He warned  
that the gang was planning to  
murder two leaders of the Jew-  
ish communities in West Ber-  
lin and Frankfurt.

Who are these transnational  
terrorists? They are not work-  
ing class like the gunmen of  
the IRA. Their ideology is  
typical of many young people  
who joined the ranks of the  
New Left, a rebirth of Mar-  
xism, Gramsci, Lukacs and the  
unorthodox German Marxists  
of the 1920s. Laqueur says that  
the only new admixture was  
Franz Fanon's concept of the  
liberating influence of vio-  
lence, but the hopes he  
attached to national liberation  
were over-optimistic. In the  
words of Yeats, "The beggars  
have changed places but the  
lash goes on." True it is now a  
native lash, but it does not  
prove the curative properties  
of liberating violence.

The so-called communiques  
posted to *The Times* by the  
Struggle Against World Im-  
perialism Organization, which  
hijacked the Lufthansa air-  
craft, reflects their half-baked

ideas. One is reminded of some  
writers for British left-wing  
publications, who read at  
Oxford or the local poly  
about poverty and injustice,  
and still geoflect to Saint  
Che.

The western European,  
Japanese and Latin American  
terrorists are also the spoiled  
children of material affluence  
and political permissiveness.  
The only difference is that  
those who are not certifiably  
insane at least have the  
courage of their weird con-  
victions. On might even admire  
them for that, except for the  
memory of the slaughter of the  
innocents at Munich and Lod,  
and of the body of Captain  
Jürgen Schumann thrown out  
of the aircraft at Mogadishu.

And yet, as irrational, irrel-  
evant and murderous as they  
are, it is as well to remember  
that one man's terrorist is  
another's freedom fighter. The  
Baader-Meinhof gang, the  
Japanese Red Army and Carlos  
the Jackal are lost souls, but  
some of the Arab terrorists  
must have been moved to mur-  
der and main because, in the  
words of the CIA study, of  
deep-seated bitterness and frus-  
tration.

Mr Menachem Begin, the  
former Irgun leader, respon-  
sible for the King David hotel  
explosion, the murder of British  
sergeants and the Deir  
Yassin massacre, is now Prime  
Minister of Israel, and he  
might well ponder this when  
he prepares for Geneva.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977.  
\* Terrorism by Walter  
Laqueur, Weidenfeld & Nicol-  
son, £8.50.  
\*\* Research Study. Inter-  
national and Transnational  
Terrorism: Diagnosis and pro-  
gnosis. Central Intelligence  
Agency, Langley, Virginia,  
United States.  
\*\*\* International Terrorism in  
1976. Also Central Intelligence  
Agency.

6 MILLION WORKING  
DAYS A YEAR ARE LOST  
THROUGH STRIKES.  
EVERYONE MAKES  
A FUSS.

30 MILLION WORKING  
DAYS A YEAR ARE LOST  
THROUGH MENTAL  
AND EMOTIONAL  
PROBLEMS.

NEXT WEEK  
MIND IS MAKING  
A FUSS

Next week is Mental Health Week. 7 days of action by MIND.  
To alert the Government and the public to the scale of the  
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health service. To raise funds for our own voluntary  
community programme.

Mental illness is too important to keep quiet about.

Please join us.

**MIND**  
LET'S CARE  
MORE, NOT LESS  
MIND (National Association for Mental Health),  
Dept. C2, 22, Harley Street, London, W1N 2ED







\_\_\_\_\_







## Collecting History in pictures

Cezanne? Picasso? Fraude! They have left the road to beauty. They have spoiled young minds. But it will end in laughter. Those paintings will, one day be in museums. One day be instruments of torture, to show the depths to which art fell.

Thus did the artist Fortunino Matania dismiss the mainstream of modern art in an interview with *Picture Post* in 1951. And who may well ask, was this painting Matania? Briefly, he was an illustrator and commercial artist: born in Naples in 1881, he first exhibited at the Naples Academy in 1892, began work for *L'Illustrazione* in 1895, was summoned to London to cover the coronation of Edward VII for *The Graphic* in 1902, then for *The Sphere*, then as an official war artist during the 1914-18 war; he turned to the illustration of history and historical tales between the wars and was so revered in this field by the 1950s that it was to him that Cecil B. de Mille turned when making *The Ten Commandments* for students who would have looked like Matania's painting of the orgy taking place around the Golden Calf is particularly his stuff.

And never heard of Matania? Well, last year when Tom Keating was telling me about his ambition (in the 1950s) to become a commercial artist, he complained at his disadvantage where Francis Bennett and George Dawson, private collectors of props from which to paint their historical scenes, then he commented that, of course, the best artist in this era was Fortunino Matania.

A few months later I visited an artist and antique dealer friend in Bideford. Derwent Lloyd Reg Lloyd. For some 40 years Matania had a faithful secretary and assistant called Goldie (Mrs Ellen Goldsack) who he married shortly before his death in 1963. Goldie spent the last years of her life in Bideford to be near her husband and Reg Lloyd was helping her family to dispose of his estate. His house was undated with Matania's material, old sketch books, discoloured drawings, old newspaper articles and magazines, articles about or illustrated by Matania. I was amazed and fascinated and have now learned a good deal about my friend's friend.

His oeuvre raises an interesting question. We tend nowadays to put "artists" and "commercial artists" into two distinct compartments. The first paint such works as their natural genius dictates; sell them through galleries, museums and private collectors (if they can). The second, commissioned, to paint specific subjects by advertising notices, manufacturers of books and magazine publishers. When our own duties, in their turn, become more from which of these artists will the critics and art historians select the few great artists which are owed to each century? Matania, as I have indicated, is very clear about this.

I am not certain that he himself destined to be the Rembrandt of the twentieth century, though I would personally like some of his designs for advertisements (the famous female figure was especially) to all but one of Picasso's most delicate drawings. All the same, as a successful painter, he was a commercial artist rather than the "art for art's sake" man. In the past 30 to 40 years he "lived". And this gives added interest to the story of his life and work, as related in the magazine *L'Illustrazione*.

Articles taken from *British and American* range from the late 1950s and were scrupulously retained by me. The accounts vary.

Matania was a child prodigy, assigned a soap advertisement at the age of nine and had first oil, a life size group, exhibited at the Naples Academy in 1911. His father was an illustrator, Edoardo, apparently of considerable fame. In the days before graphic reproduction, he led drawings of newspaper occasions for periodicals. *L'Illustrazione* of lived in Naples which, late nineteenth century, one of the major artistic centres of Italy. He was the leading artist of the such as Domenico Morelli, Dalbono whose work is keenly collected by the Neapolitan exponent of the history painter and ornaments in Fortunino's genius is perhaps best seen in "This boy is a dove" (questo ragazzo è un colombino). That is where he and apparently he never his ground.

It seems Fortunino helped other with work for *trazione* and was told to his own drawings. The ne objected to this, at the age 14, his father Fortunino to Milan to

visit the offices of *L'Illustrazione* and do them a drawing to demonstrate that the work was indeed his own. He was immediately hired to work for them.

This type of on the spot drawing was a very demanding affair. The artist had to be very well informed to get the details of uniforms, architecture, etc. right. Further, he had to work very quickly, producing the drawing in a few hours so that it could be engraved and published before the news was out of date. According to Fortunino himself there were a very few experts in the field abroad throughout Europe and there was intense competition for their services.

This explains why he was summoned to London at the age of only 19 to cover Edward VII's coronation for *The Graphic*. It was the beginning of a long association with the British royal family. He depicted every coronation, funeral, marriage and christening right up to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953. In later years he was particularly in demand to provide previews of the evening artist's impression of tomorrow's ceremony in the Abbey.

The most dramatic of his royal news assignments was covering the Durbar of 1911, when George V and Queen Mary were crowned in Delhi, the height of oriental luxury. There was intense competition among artists for the best view of the proceedings but Matania went to the front and joined the ranks of soldiers at the foot of the steps leading to the royal throne. The speed at which his record of the occasion reached the public was also remarkable at the time.

At the outbreak of the First World War Matania should have rejoined the Italian army but the British government negotiated his retention in Britain as an official war artist. He visited the front and watched through the front line to ensure the authenticity of his work. Further, to the amazement of his neighbours, he built a reconstruction of the trenches in his garden at Potters Bar, while the War Office provided him with military equipment to work from.

After the war, photography finally edged artists out of business on newspapers. Matania turned to the other family speciality—history painting.

There is a review among Lloyd's papers of an exhibition of Edoardo's paintings of the Risorgimento, in Naples around 1915; both father and son drew inspiration from Pompeii, conveniently up the road from their home, for historical reconstructions of life in Roman times and already in Naples, this artistic family had busied themselves making furniture, toys, sandals, etc. in imitation of those in the Pompeian frescoes.

The Roman era remained his favourite and he painted carefully reconstructed scenes, peopled with voluptuous scantily clad ladies, much in the manner of Alma Tadema, though generally in watercolour rather than oil. He exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy and Royal Academy, a Pompeian bath scene, "Cubism", having been admired by Queen Mary at the Royal Institute in 1915, was given to her by the artist.

Despite this, Matania remained primarily an illustrator. For 19 years he contributed a monthly historical story, which he both wrote and illustrated, to the magazine *Britannia and Eve*; these were, apparently very popular, for they were advertised in *The Tatler* to boost the circulation of *Britannia and Eve*. He was prepared to tackle any period of history that was required of him and his Hampstead studio was a positive museum of props for these paintings.

The discovery of Turankhamun's tomb brought him a positive rush of orders for reconstructions of life in ancient Egypt. He had a high reputation for taking extreme pains over the accuracy of every detail, spending long hours in the British Museum. But he also turned his hand to the type of "Jacobethan" scenes from which Moss Bennett and Mary Donovan secured a good living—very popular for Christmas cards and calendars. Mary Donovan was clearly a close friend: there are many prints and some of her original work amongst the Matania material.

A reporter in the 1950s found him in his studio complaining over a cavaliere around a table without a single female figure. Lloyd still has a good quantity of Matania drawings for sale and others from this board are already in circulation round the trade. Abbott and Holder of Castle Road, Hammer-smith, have some on offer. In the main the drawings and watercolours are very competent though not inspired. The depictions of lucious beauties in uncomfortable historical situations have, however, a curiosity value quite their own. When Matania adapts the same beauties for corset advertisements he achieves, in my view, the finest effect of all.

Geraldine Norman

Bridge and Chess are on page 23

## PERSIAN AND ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

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Corps Diplomatic

There are few more interesting aspects of American life, and for that matter, American culture, since the end of the Second World War, than the continuing and growing fascination the United States evinces for Japan.

During the war, America had received a very fierce propaganda image of the Japanese as "yellow devils". The reality of the Japanese—particularly the liberally pacified Japanese of the postwar period—came as a surprise to the ordinary American serviceman, and with this surprise grew an admiration that was soon to become mutual.

Today Japanese goods—particularly perhaps television sets—dominate some sections of the American market. It is perhaps with this domination that there has arisen a wide spread interest in everything Japanese, including, of course, Japanese culture.

Japanese movies have for long been popular in New York City, and recently a Kabuki company, which also visited London on its world tour, enjoyed a remarkable success in New York. This was not entirely the traditional Kabuki of yore—at times its acrobatics seemed to have more in common with the Peking Opera than the quietly stylized conventions of the Kabuki—but undoubtedly New York loved it. It filled the large Beacon Theatre to capacity, and soon tickets for it were as short as those for the musicals *Amie* or *A Chorus Line*.

Yet it is not merely the present that attracts New York's admirers of Japanese culture. New York is always hospitable to fine arts exhibitions from differing civilizations—at times it seems there is as much variety in our art

exhibitions as in our restaurants, and that represents some diversity. At present at Japan House there is showing a marvelous collection of Japanese woodblock prints, dating from the seventeenth century. These come from the James A. Michener collection of the Honolulu Academy of Arts, and they represent one of the finest surveys of Japanese prints.

The novelist's collection is fairly representative, it seems, of the art of the Japanese woodblock, but the exhibition concentrates on two of the greatest masters of the form, Utamaro and Hiroshige. The exquisitely stylized world of the ukiyo-e, with its men and women gracefully gliding through the formal landscapes of a classic imagination, has that mixture of clarity, charm and strength of tradition that appears to define the Japanese artistic imagination at its finest. It makes conventional life and removes sentimentality from the commonplace. The little virility of Hiroshige's line, the plant subtlety of Utamaro, is enormously appealing, as is this entire exhibition which opens a window on a world in which great emotion is delicately expressed within the confines of conventional stylized into a kind of prettiness, yet never allowed to stale into sentimentality. It is a world of the pregnant gesture and the significant familiarity.

### How many words is a picture worth?

How different are we in this postulated age? Was Marshall McLuhan, the once-Fashionable Canadian savant,

## Clive Barnes/New York Notebook The rise of the rising sun

right in his perceptions that children of the electronic age saw the world in a different light—that our verbal, and therefore linear culture, was being replaced by something more visual, and the picture image rather than the word was the more potent power in modern communication? Nowadays it seems that McLuhan's theories (which are self-evidently correct one would say) are acquiring a new, although often unacknowledged, currency. Certainly they seem to be accepted—at least tacitly—by the organizers, devisers and presenters of the new Random House encyclopedia, which is at present causing a mild sensation in the United States, and may, it seems, become the first reference work of its kind to enter the best-seller list. As an encyclopedia it is quite definitely different.

It is described, modestly enough, as the "world's basic knowledge, illuminated with thousands of colour illustrations", and that is about it. The 822 pages of text (called rather expressively the "Alpha-pedia") and 1,792 colour pages of "brilliantly integrated pictures, captions and text" (called, even more depressingly, the "Colorpedia") do the job for an encyclopedia that is specifically designed to serve both adults and young people in today's visually oriented world.

The publication is an Anglo-American effort. With James Mitchell as editor-in-chief and Jess Stein as editorial director, in the United States it is being produced as a one-volume encyclopedia. In Britain it is intended to be brought out as a series of informational books called *The Joy of Knowledge*. It could well be that the British style of publication (coming

from a long tradition of such educational and informational self-help books) will seem a good deal less revolutionary than does this one-volume encyclopedia reference book, that seems to want to challenge comparison with such works as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Of course, its real intention is far less ambitious, but possibly more provocative.

The Random House encyclopedia is definitely for the browser. The indexed reference section provides succinct entries on people, places, events, things and ideas. But then at the end of the entry, there is usually a further reference that carries you out of the listing section into the "Colorpedia", where you will find generalized articles that try to place your original inquiry into the general channel of knowledge. The idea is not that different from the concept behind the latest, disastrous edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Here, however, it is far more brilliantly carried out.

The use of pictures is most beguiling and effective. While the pictures do not negate the text, they certainly do supplement it, and on such subjects as the universe, radio astronomy, and various other modern sciences, the results are fascinating. It works less effectively in other areas—such as history or literature—and, by and large, rather like the television medium that has inspired it, the encyclopedia tends towards the general and the superficial.

The format of the pages is too rigid, and as a result information of vastly varying importance is given identical prominence. You learn more than you want to know about some things and a great deal less than you need to know

about others, yet the principle of the book is highly commendable. It is, more than any other encyclopedia I have encountered, the one that not only answers, with basic brevity, most simple questions, but then, given the time and the inclination on the part of the questioner, will lure him on into placing that question in its larger context.

### A tale of two opera companies

To an operatically inclined visitor from London, the New York opera scene superficially seems very like the one he is familiar with in his own home town. The Metropolitan Opera (which has just got its season under way with a revival of its *Boris Godunov* incidentally) is clearly the equivalent of the Royal Opera at Covent Garden, whereas New York City Opera, by the same token, is the equivalent of the English National Opera at the London Coliseum. Well, yes, in a way, but really, when you come to think of it, quite definitely, no. The comparisons are almost entirely illusory.

It is sometimes difficult to discern what it is that the City Opera is trying to do differently from the Met—except it is obviously attempting to encourage younger singers, and makes no attempt to present the grand stars of the operatic firmament. (The one special exception here is the company's

home-grown superstar, Beverly Sills, who maintains her relationship with her old company.) Also, it has the reputation for concentrating on theatrical values as well as musical varieties; a reputation of rather more significance before John Dexter joined the Met as its director of productions.

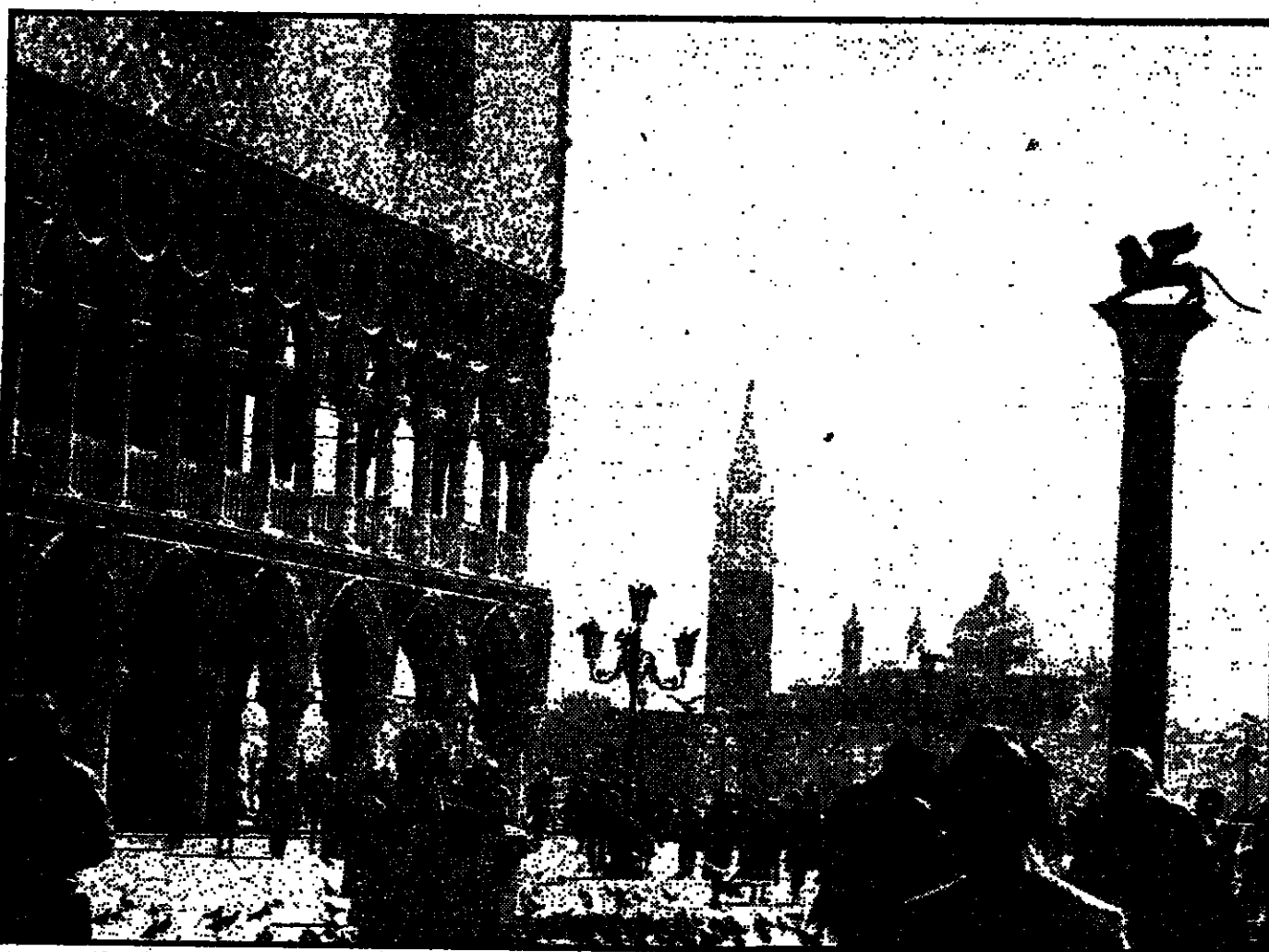
The differences between the City Opera and the Met have not been all that obvious—but in the past few years they have perhaps been becoming more clearly marked. Both houses are succeeding in distinguishing their performances with a clearer trademark, a more evident profile. The aim of the Met to become a great opera house rather than the cage of expensive singing birds it was under Sir Rudolf Bing is ever more evident, and chances can also be discerned in the attitude of one City Opera.

Both companies—like all America's performing arts institutions—are in financial difficulties, and the City Opera more perhaps than most. This is now reduced—humiliatingly and unnecessarily, perhaps—to collecting dollar bills in the foyer, with little girls running round with begging baskets. Yet artistically the City Opera is in sound health.

This has been something of a British season for the company. Its main new work—which so far have not been able to get to see—has been Thea Musgrave's *The Voice of Ariadne*, staged by Colin Graham and conducted by Musgrave herself, which has been respectfully, if not rapturously, received by the New York critics. The new production of *The Marriage of Figaro*, a splendid new production, has been directed by John Copley and designed by Carl Toms.

### Travel

## Offers you can't refuse



Venice: featured in the tour companies' winter bargains.

In my last article I wrote about winter and spring holidays that are available in Britain. Or, rather, I mentioned a few of the weekend arrangements, with no hope of dealing comprehensively with the many hotel groups and others offering such deals. My apologies to those neglected who also provide escapes from the routine that seems to press so heavily between the evenings on a grey and unpromising morning.

This week I turn my attention to the mainland of Europe and take a second bite at the winter break cherry. A most interesting aspect of the current scene is the part being played by various ferry companies, anxious to fill their vessels between now and the Easter rush and what follows it.

Townsend Thoresen offer "France and Belgium for a Fiver", that being the adult return fare on their services from Dover to Calais and Zeebrugge, introduced at the end of last month and available until March 12. It is a day trip fare (children are charged £3.80) and was introduced to fill the ships during the winter, as Townsend Thoresen operate up to 15 return crossings a day. For £7.60, a 48-hour return ticket is available.

P & O Normandy Ferries are also basing for the short break business with a crop of excursions including day trips from Southampton to Le Havre and from Dover to Boulogne. What makes these, especially interesting is that for your fare (£12.50 return from Southampton or £8.50 mid-week, £9.50 weekend return from Dover) you also get a free litre of whisky or gin and 200 cigarettes.

As these "incentives" are worth over £11, the passenger theoretically makes a profit on his day out.

I must not dwell on day trips, however, for Olau Line make a tempting offer with short stay holidays to the Zee-länd area of south-west Hol-

land for £25 per person. This offer must rate as the cheapest cross-Channel holiday bargain for you get the return journey between Sheerness and Vlissingen (Flushing), two nights' bed and breakfast accommodation at the Hotel du Commerce, Middleburg and free passage for a car if two or more adults travel. Should you be car-less, the holiday includes a three day bus pass for the locality.

The holiday is available until the middle of May and extra nights may be added to the deal at £7 a night.

Until April 30—with the exception of Christmas and Easter—another Olau Line holiday will take you and your car to Waskkappel, a quiet seaside resort in south Holland at a cost of £19.50. A mid-week holiday gives four nights, a weekend break gives two nights and the holiday is based on self-catering accommodation in apartments.

The ferry companies do not have it all their own way, of course. The tour companies have a range of European "winter break" holidays, the best of which, in my view, are those which take you to a city. In Europe in winter sightseeing and excursions are more important than sun-seeking.

The Pegasus programme includes Lisbon (or nearby Estoril), Florence, Venice, Madrid and Vienna—of cities well known to me which provide ample satisfaction. The weekend to Madrid costs £79 and is based on the first class Hotel Los Galgos in Barrio de Salamanca. Estoril and Lisbon, at £118, are a touch more expensive and are also based on top class hotels—the Alris in Lisbon and the Palacio do Estoril.

The Luna—the hotel used by Pegasus in Venice—is one that I know well and have written about here. I believe it has the best location in Venice (as the brochure claims) and that a 598 weekend there would provide a romantic escape from that dulling rou-

tine of winter. (I read, incidentally, that dogs are being banned from more areas of Venice. Splendid news for those of us who believe the animal should not be kept in towns.)

Other weekend holidays to Venice are offered by CIT at prices which range from £71 to £92, depending upon which of seven hotels you choose, and CIT also offers weekends to Rome from £57, Florence from £76 and Milan from £92.

Because of the stronger pound (a phrase which I feel may augur well for 1978) most of the winter holidays in British Airways "French Leave" programme are cheaper than their equivalents of last winter. One that specially caught my eye was the fortnight at the Hotel des Etrangers in Cannes for £105, with a free third week for those who have the time to spare. There are weekends in Nice from £57, weekends in Provence (Aix-en-Provence, Marseilles, Arvignon, Nîmes or Arles) from £73 and weekends in Paris from £74.

A selection of weekend holidays to East European capitals may be had through Balkan Holidays—Budapest from £97, Warsaw from £99, Sofia from £91 and Bucharest from £108. And if you have the time and inclination you may travel to Rumania in spring (between April 16 and May 28) for the Dracula coach tour, a week-long jolly through Transylvania, where lived the 15th century nobleman Vlad Tepes-Dracul. At £185 it is a far cry from the simple cross-Channel excursion, and as far as I can gather you have to provide your own pointed stake and mallet.

Time Off Ltd offer a series of short break holidays to Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, Amsterdam, The Hague, which are based on various forms of transport—scheduled air services, air ferries, train, ship or hovercraft. Travel to Brussels and Bruges may also be accomplished by the new P & O Jetfoil which

leaves the Tower of London at 2.30 in the afternoon, arriving in Zeebrugge at 7.15 pm, a coach and train connexion bringing you to Brussels by 9.15 pm.

Brussels is also featured in the Rank Hotels winter holiday programme—a weekend there being offered for £57.50 and a weekend in Paris for £59.50. These holidays are based on British Caledonian scheduled services from Gatwick. From November 1 return flights to Paris are scheduled from Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Newcastle, the whole holiday cost being £80 from Edinburgh (two nights), £94 from Aberdeen (three nights) and £89 from Newcastle (three nights). With all these Rank Hotels holidays, a camera is being given away for every booking—just the same kind of incentive as the free spirits and cigarettes on the P & O Normandy Ferries day trips to Le Havre and Boulogne.

John Carter

# If you would like to know where to go for a weekend break... ...sign here

I'd like to know where to go for a few days holiday.  
Please send me a free copy of

## Let's go

Name

Address

T/LG

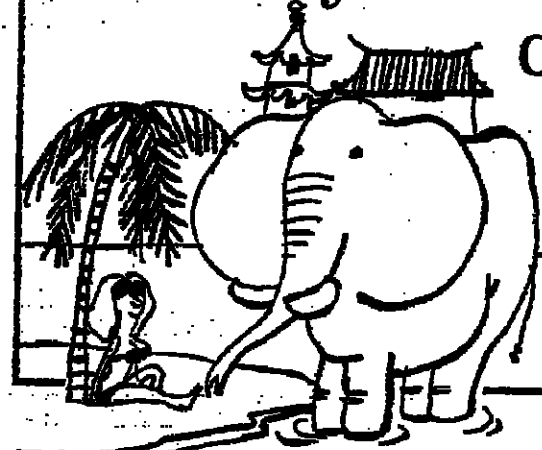
Send to: English Tourist Board, Let's Go Guide,  
Hendon Road, Sunderland SR9 9XZ.  
(Please allow 21 days for delivery.)

Let's Go is a guide to over 650 hotels throughout England, which offer special bargain rates for weekend and mid-week breaks in Autumn, Winter and Spring. For example, full board for two nights with bath could cost only about £18 including VAT and service.



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## ARGOSY

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Weekend

## SHOPAROUND

Sheila Black

Many years ago a millionaire showed me around his don home bursting with the pride of achievement because he had tackled the decoration and furnishing entirely by himself, taking time off to shop personally to get the place ready before his impending marriage. His bride lived happily with everything for some time before she began to make changes, so it must have had much to commend it, or else it well expressed the personality of the man she loved.

He told me then his happiest hunting ground had been John Lewis, although he had bought from many shops and stores. This was a tremendous accolade because one of his companies was in disagreement with the Partnership at that time, a fact which gave him a slightly thrilling sense of guilt as he shopped there incognito. He was frank about his background in a terrace home in a poor district and his adult inability to live with what he wanted as the outé taste of most professional interior designers. He said that a visit to Heal's had frightened him because, although it held much he liked, it also displayed a great deal that he could not understand and he had an inferiority complex that drove him from the store. He had found too little choice in Liberty and therefore few yardsticks of comparison, and he had found Selfridges too crowded. Harrods, where he bought much food and clothing, rarely had what he wanted in home furnishings at that time. Peter Jones, John Lewis's sister-store in London, had struck him as being just a little feminine. He felt at ease in John Lewis safe at home. He knew he could never come up with the most original decor of the decade, but he also knew he could live with every single thing he chose.

I think John Lewis still has that universality of appeal and people do find themselves shopping there with something of the confidence they feel at Marks & Spencer, but with the knowledge that there is much, much more to compare and to choose from. Yet that assessment is not entirely fair to the John Lewis branches which have many a first in furnishings and which have a flair for curving fabrics and upholstery that is not equal to equal in their price ranges.

It was there that I first saw, very recently, the cassette roller blind for windows. The cassette is a long four-sided box with an opening on one side for the blind to pull through. The blind, made by the shopper or ordered, goes into the cassette which is then hooked to the window-frame by a couple of screws on the keyhole slot principle. The unit can go inside a recess or can be mounted outside to look as neat as once-fashionable pelmets. Top fixing brackets are available at 27p a pair extra; the material is metal and the finishes are white (which can be painted) or woodgrain laminated vinyl. The cassettes are in set length with one end pre-fixed but the other "open" so that the blind can be shortened with a domestic hacksaw. A three-foot length is £4.95 and a 5ft 6in length is £6.95. Do not look for them where you would expect to find them, but in the haberdashery departments of John Lewis in Oxford Street and Brent Cross; Peter Jones; Cole's of Sheffield; Trewhin's of Watford; Jessop's of Nottingham and Lee's of Liverpool.

Another new idea is the curtain fabric that is meant to be hung sideways like the new-fangled breeze-breeze curtain nets. These make home-made curtains so easy as the bottoms are ready hemmed. All you do is trim the width of the material to window height and buy the length that gives you the fullness of width you prefer—there will then be no seams no matter what the width of your windows—the John Lewis Partnership now does this in a printed design called Hever, an extremely pretty spring-like pattern which is a border along the foot of the curtain of grasses and wild flowers that thin out to a scattering of butterflies and daisies towards the top. In making up, you have no problem of matching patterns and repeats. Hever is nine feet wide so it can fit some tall windows and is of 50-50 cotton and polyester for crease resistance and washability. It is chintz in finish, non-iron, and £3.95 a metre at JLP in Oxford Street, Brent Cross and Edinborough, Peter Jones of Sloane Square and Lee of Liverpool. For any information about your local branch of JLP, do telephone as it may well be there, too. You do, by

Mayfair Wallcoverings have introduced some good new designs in the High Society range. There are four distinctly different product categories, of which a couple are new departures for Mayfair, giving sculptured vinyl effects and textile designs. The sculptured designs have a real three-dimensional effect with decorative bas-reliefs that simulate natural cork, tiles and marbles.

The textile designs incorporate vertically-laid slub yarns so that you get the impression of fabric covering the walls—the vertical design loses your seams rather neatly and there is no pattern repeat to lead to wasteful effects. Rich, warm and giving a wool rused effect, these are in rich but light colours with flecks of darker yarns. Lightfast, they can be hung near brilliant sunlight windows and they do add warmth

I rarely mention new perfumes because nobody can recommend perfume for others, and I prefer to stick to my tried and true favourites in any case. But I do think you should test Woolworth's "Pour Toi" which is fresh, young, rich and woody all at once. It also lingers, is encased in glossy black, and is in the branches now. A splash cologne pack is £2.49 for the 125ml size; £1.95 for the 50g atom-

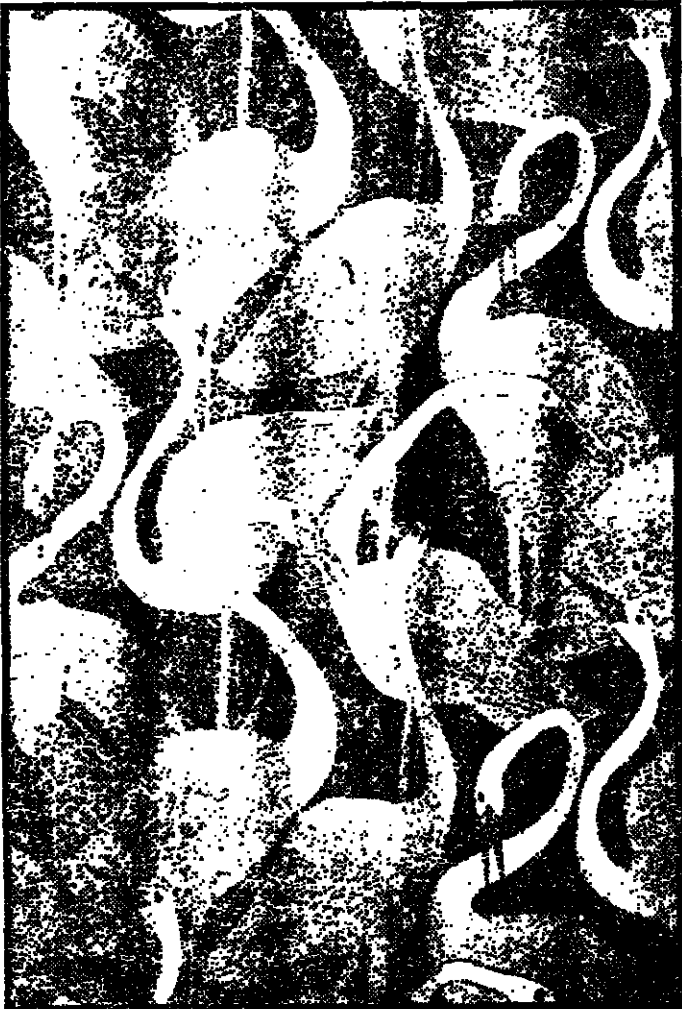
izer; £3.95 for the handbag atomizer of perfume and £2.49 for 25ml of the perfume concentrate. A nice gift for the young is the little eau-de-parfum spray (80) in a black satin pouch complete with cord to be worn as a pendant. "Pour Toi" matches the cosmetic range "Tu", all in black and white, very smart to look at and, if you have not thought of buying cosmetics from Woolworths, highly recommended.

the way, still need to make the taped top of the curtains. The ordinary curtaining fabrics at JLP branches this year are mostly charming and romantic, floral and of small rather than bold patterns. Blossom, in cotton poplin, is dainty in gold, green or brown at about £1.95 a metre, which would make a pretty window cheaply enough. Whiffy is the oldest design in the Victorian collection, but it looks as modern as anything, crisp and sprigged with little roses so that the repeat is tiny and making-up economical—in chintz colours at £2.10 a metre. Perhaps I should explain the Victorian collection. These lovely fabrics are updated versions of some superb materials and they have been introduced in honour of silver jubilee year. On a rather more furlorn note, the collection also commemorates the end of handblock printing by JLP's print factory in Carlisle, Stead McAlpin. But the memory of the craft lives on in patterns that span some 90 years, revived prettily and grandly in the Jonelle Dura-colour range.

Cannonbury is a formal but pretty pattern from the late nineteenth century, once a brocade and still reminiscent of it but now in cotton poplin at



Hever



Ortica

Do not forget that you can redecorate the bathroom. Derek Pope, after many, many years with Reaunbath, has now gone into the bath-renewal business all over Britain. He has been resurfacing, repairing and "re-painting" baths for hotels and similar institutions for a couple of years, giving him some 10 years of experience in this technique. Now he can tackle domestic orders, and he publicly demonstrated the skill of his staff at the Building Centre last week.

Chipped baths can be repaired—I have seen one that actually had a hole through it restored to safe splendour. The epoxy-based resin that fills in the chips is sealed by infra-red rays and the effect is great since you cannot even feel the repair when you run your finger over it. Then a specially-developed British material known as Reaunelite is sprayed on the bath and you end up with virtually a new bath in white or standard colours. The whole thing takes three to four hours and costs £35.75 for a white finish or £43.75

for a colour (plus VAT). Non-slip bath strips can be supplied at £3.75 plus VAT. Of course it sounds like a lot of money, but have you looked at the prices of new baths? And have you checked the cost of removal of the old one and the installation of the new?

Installation is no longer a simple matter of putting in a replacement bath because all new ones are made to metric sizes and the old "hole" will have been built in feet. Besides, there are still old houses being converted that have really gorgeous and imposed old-fashioned baths which can also be sprayed outside to show their ornate feet and which can look highly original when restored. For industry, there is a special chemical cleaning and restoring service which can save thousands of pounds—an hotel contract in the Caribbean cost about £12,000 instead of an estimated £65,000 for new baths. The address is Bath Services, 448 Edgware Road, London, W2 (01-437 8238) and the service covers the whole country—contracts overseas included.

Since I wrote about a wonderful hand-painted screen some weeks ago I have seen some elegant and sophisticated screens at a decorator shop in Chelsea. One brilliant idea is a felt-backed screen made entirely of mirror on one side, which adds an impression of considerable extra space—at about £300 it is a lot of money, but it brightens and lightens dark corners. Three-panel screens are decorated with pictures and these really look good on a lacquered canvas background, giving waiting guests something fascinating to study. A cool, charming screen with a fern pattern is about £150, and I rather fell in love with low screens, just about chest height, at about £80. The shop has a lot of other treasures, like colourful tables covered in lacquered paper, and a range of American and other clocks, including a colonial piece with the eagle dominating it. In a charming little Chelsea backwater just a few minutes from Sloane Square, Francesca Gosford's shop is at 1 Woodfall Court, Smith Street, London, SW3.

After television sets, telephone directories can be among the most obtrusive horrors of an otherwise gracious room or office. Oliver Baxter has tried to put this right with bindings of elegance and traditional chic. There are two versions. One comprises a smart and practical slip-case which holds five covers—four for the London directories and the fifth for the Yellow Pages (catering for out-of-London directories is a problem since the sizes vary so much). The bindings could be used for home filing, too, and even for magazines, since they fit such glossies as *Vogue*, *Harpers Queen*, *House and Garden*, *Brides*, *Tatler* and so on.

The second version is like the one in the photograph, with a swivel action that brings up the section you want to lie open on the unit holding the other four sections. The bindings are in anti-suff Bala skin, which Baxter finds better than leather for the purpose, and the tooling is in gold. Standard colours are Ivory, red, green, blue, green or brown.

Having said all that, I had better break the rest of the news rather gently. They cost about £55, maybe a little more at some stockists. At the moment stockists include Harrods, Asprey, Fortnum & Mason, Finlayson, Truslove and Hanson and Anthony Fortnesque Galleries. All are in London because the covers are specifically designed for London directories. People who own London sets in out-of-London areas can apply direct to the designer.

Matching wastepaper bins sell at about £22. There are obviously special terms for bulk orders from companies, and for export orders. Foreign language labels are also available. Inquiries to Oliver Baxter Exports, 69 Eccleston Square, London SW1V 1PJ.

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There are tremendous possibilities. You can decorate address books or similar things as gifts, make your own greeting cards, and add a festive touch to a room. Lyn le Grice is at Wells Head, Temple Guiting, Glos GL54 5RR. Obviously the paint is something you buy yourself, whether you use spray or brush. For those who want to commission special work from Lyn, or to ask about furniture which she can buy for you from places that she trusts particularly, telephone Guiting Power 200, but remember that she is a woman business and cannot be expected to be there all the time.

The kit contains three designs—a curving dolphin just under a foot wide; a pair of bay trees flanking a little motif of crossed pheasants, the whole about 17 inches wide; and an oval garland of flowers with little doves and nosegays at each corner, about 15 inches wide. You need not use the whole "page" of stencils with the complete design; you can separate the various motifs that make the whole picture and put them on to smaller areas. A special craft knife is in the pack so that you can cut the

stencil out on the tough paper. The directions are very clear and I would advise you to try Lyn le Grice's own colour suggestions for you test stencil before you begin to experiment with your own. You can give charm with baskets of fruit or with flowers. She has stencilled whole rooms, floors, blinds, wall hangings and even a baker's van. Her sense of colour is great and she has met some formidable challenges.

One of the nice things about Lyn's work is that it all seems to be part and parcel of the home. So often patterns and colour can turn a room into a concoction of muddle and confusion, thus interfering with the decor, but Lyn's work, unless used extravagantly, blends in well. Now, virtually by demand, she has begun to market kits of stencils to sell at £3 each, which includes postage and which will reach you in about three weeks from the date of order.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.









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## MR BEGIN'S BROADER BASE

The entry of the Democratic Movement for Change into his government sets the seal on Mr Begin's remarkable consolidation of support within Israel since he became prime minister in June. The election result in May was much more obviously a defeat for the Labour Party after nine years in power than a victory for Mr Begin's Likud. The Likud certainly did not win, especially among the young, but the biggest Labour losses were to the DMC, many of whose leaders were former Labour Party members, and it seemed almost by accident that Mr Begin found himself the leader of the largest group in the new Knesset.

Had the DMC achieved the pivotal position which it hoped for, its preference would not have been for a coalition with a chastened Labour Party, on which it would have imposed its conditions of electoral reform and a general clean-up of the administration. As it was it found itself obliged to negotiate with Mr Begin from a position of relative weakness, since by relying on the religious parties Mr Begin could muster a bare majority without it. Finding itself unable to extract a pledge from him on electoral reform, or to soften his refusal to envisage territorial concessions on the West Bank as the price of peace, the DMC opted to go into opposition.

In the four months since then Mr Begin has transformed his public image from that of a visionary extremist with a porphyritic narrow base of support into that of an inspired national leader who has restored the country's self-confidence. He has managed to make the West Bank issue seem less important, by emphasizing a national consensus that whatever happens there should be no negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, no creation of a "third state" between Israel and Jordan, and no return to the pre-1967 frontiers. He has been helped in this by President Carter whose statements on the Palestinian issue have been taken in Israel as threats, to resist which the nation must unite.

That is the official reason why the DMC has now decided to join the government, without obtaining anything more than freedom to differ on the West Bank issue and a promise that electoral reform will be considered by a committee of the four groups that now compose the parliamentary majority. Some DMC leaders must also have been influenced, however, by the realization that the government could remain in office without them for a long time. Many of them are former high officials, for whom the role of junior opposition party had little appeal; and since political change had actually been

achieved, many felt that the Movement's ethos required that it be a participant rather than a spectator, on pain of losing much of its initial support.

Certainly the DMC's participation, and particularly the appearance of its leader, Professor Yigael Yadin, as deputy prime minister, is likely to improve the government's international image. It must shift the coalition's centre of gravity closer to that of Israeli politics in general. While continuing to resist any overt American pressure, the government may now be that much more amenable to reasoned argument in favour of compromise solutions. More important, perhaps in view of Mr Begin's uncertain health, is the question of the succession. Mr Begin's heir apparent within the Likud, General Ezer Weizmann, is regarded by many Western governments, as a dangerous swashbuckler, and according to some reports does not enjoy the full confidence of Mr Begin himself. Mr Begin's sudden death or permanent incapacity would probably provoke a power struggle within the Likud, from which Professor Yadin, as a respected national figure within the government but outside the party, might possibly emerge as the man best qualified to hold the government and the nation together.

## A PITY, BUT A NECESSARY RESIGNATION

Mr Richard Dobson does not measure up to the common caricature, so beloved of the left, of the crude and bigoted industrialist out only to exploit the working classes for his own benefit. He is, in fact, a man of considerable intellect, ability and sensitivity, with an entirely honourable career which has greatly benefited the organizations with which he has been associated. He is particularly unfortunate that he should have become the victim of a few silly remarks he made at a private meeting, recorded secretly and without authorization, and deliberately taken to a hostile left-wing journal.

The remarks complained of fall into two categories. First, he made a number of references to the subject of the growing power of the trade unions, and the generally detrimental effect on the country's economic prospects. There is nothing exceptional in that, and indeed he was stating a view shared by many in this country, including newspapers. He also suggested that double standards were in operation, by which trade union leaders could say what they wanted about management, however offensive, with impunity, but that management could not take similar criticism of the

unions without taking the risk of trouble breaking out.

There, too, he was saying no more than the truth. Regrettably, he couched his remarks in unpleasant and offensive terms. He said, according to the transcript of his speech, "All I can say is trade unions are bastards and they can say 'management are bastards' or I am a... but I can't say anything like that." Sir Richard could have chosen a more elegant way of putting forward that view, but his failure to do so is not sufficient ground for resignation. Much has been made of the fact that Sir Richard, as head of a nationalized concern, should have made comments so inimical both to nationalization itself and to the trade union movement. There is no suggestion that he allowed his views to interfere with his duty as chairman of Leyland, and in any event, those responsible for appointing him to the job could hardly have been ignorant of his general feelings on the subject. The other category of remarks to which objection has been taken raises a more serious issue. He referred, in the context of allegations of a Leyland "slush fund", to the "perfectly respectable fact that it was bribing wogs". The desirability of paying over sums of money, or ren-

dering favours, in return for lucrative business is a matter of public debate and there are perfectly respectable arguments on both sides. The reference to "wogs", however, was offensive, and stupid for Sir Richard to have made, even if he assumed that the meeting at which he was speaking was private.

He also, on two occasions, talked of "blackish" people, the first in a reference to the employees of Grunwick. It was a strange and unusual term to use. There is nothing untoward in saying "blacks", but referring to Asians as "blackish" has a clearly offensive ring about it. Sir Richard managed to denigrate both good customers of Leyland by referring to them as "wogs" and many thousands of employees of Leyland by using the term "blackish". The combination of the two offensive terms suggests that Sir Richard is racially prejudiced. So are many other people in the country, but they do not hold the post of chairman of British Leyland. Sir Richard has shown that he considers many of the company's customers and many of its employees to be inferior people. For that reason, even if it was not the reason he gave, his resignation is right though the occasion was an unhappy one.

## THAILAND'S DIFFICULT RESPONSIBILITIES

A coup in Thailand, like a small earthquake in Chile, no longer attracts serious investigation. Even the connoisseur of such events would find little to stir the label in the army was in Bangkok on Thursday. A year ago a weak and ineffectual democratic regime was overthrown by the military to install a civilian prime minister of their own choosing. The same holders of the military reins have once again resorted to the formal display of us as a means of getting rid of Mr Thanin Kraichitrin, the prime minister—who may have an unwilling to go quietly.

The intention is to appoint a civilian government that will be disposed to restore democracy as soon as Mr Thanin is proposed. This is a reminder of Thailand's political disposition is a great deal more important to the country's neighbours than it was twenty years when the tanks pushed Marshal Pibon out and put Marshal Thawee in. Those days are far distant. With the collapse of Phnom Penh and Saigon in 1975 Thailand has abutted on a communist order, one of immediate concern to her partners in ASEAN to many other powers far afield who hope that the order of warfare in Indo-China will bring order and stability in the region. No longer insulated their direct military association with the United States the

Thais have become more conscious of their national responsibilities. Since the democratic regime that arose in 1973 was rudely displaced last year by a reversion to military control—albeit in the background—the Thais have also felt the weight of President Carter's strong preference for democratic freedom rather than dictatorship.

Fortunately the difficult problem of Vietnam has been managed by mutual effort in the two difficult years since the war ended. To begin with Thailand's democratic government tried to be tolerant and open-minded though in Hanoi the temperature of Vietnamese suspicion had risen too high during the war years to fall quickly. Latterly with a far less accommodating government in Bangkok the balance has gone the other way. Vietnam is seated in the United Nations, has made friends among the non-aligned, seems to feel respectable and thus is more ready to acknowledge responsibility for the peace and progress of the region. Not least Vietnam's daunting economic tasks are quite enough to banish any thoughts of revolutionary posturing. Besides this there are the unexplained nationalist rivalries that divide the communist governments of Indo-China. Thus Thailand's frontier is with an isolated and prickly Cambodia, still quick on the draw, but controllable. Laos is more in Vietnam's pocket—and now faces a

grim famine—but will always be drawn by ethnic ties with Thailand when looking for a counterweight to her dependence on Hanoi.

So equitable relations with Vietnam will remain Thailand's main problem. Thailand is more taxed than any other country by the problem of refugees. At the same time they know that the cold war conditions of the past have ended. Perhaps Thailand can profit not merely from the latest backing of ASEAN but from the discreet and concealed actions of China now that diplomatic missions from Peking are in Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur on one side of this frontier and in Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh on the other. The Chinese may have played a restraining part when the war ended and there were fears that enormous piles of arms accruing to the Vietnamese might be handed out to South-East Asian guerrillas. During the past year the Chinese have certainly tried to mediate between Cambodia and Vietnam—the worst of the nationalist rivalries that override supposed communist fraternity. But they seem to have had no success since frontier fighting goes on. But at least this opens Thai eyes to the complexities of the region. A new government in Bangkok will have to acknowledge them as the coup managers admitted in Bangkok yesterday.

## Productivity in Britain

Mr G. T. Schwartz in *Mr G. T. Schwartz* says that it must be 50 years ago now my father told me "If enough time and time is available every day can be saved; one could fly to the moon; but to find correct problem to solve, that's the difficulties start". I am Rees-Mogg and the subtitle correspondence have identified the synthesis of the problem not its causes. As former producer and design engineer and then of the British Productivity Cell and now a marketing man, I have given a lot of thought to the right problem to solve. I am forward repair workshop for Italian civilians and volunteer man prisoners of war. The latter was supposed that of combined former in spite of size differences of purpose. I

have experienced many instances during 20 years of service in the instrument industry, which I could quote pointing towards the roots. Why do foreign cars make such an inroad into United Kingdom markets? Not because of greater productivity, but because of better design and reliability.

Between 1900 and today there were only three years of an export surplus. The nineteenth century does not look any better. It is estimated that in 1850 British production was 40 per cent of the entire world output, 32 per cent in 1870 and 20 per cent in 1900. The country has been kept viable by trade, services, increase of income abroad and royalties on licences of know-how. This spells the message very clearly. The British are creators and inventors and craftsmen but not manufacturers and innovators. Alas, past and present Governments have not recognized this and have poured tax

payors' millions into incompetent bottomless barrels and stifled the services and independent entrepreneurs and draughtsmen with SE tax and similar restrictions.

Yours faithfully,  
G. T. SCHWARTZ,  
24a Avenue Road,  
Highgate, N6,  
October 12.

## Middle-income litigants

From Mr Tom Johnson  
Sir, If it be true and "a matter of public scandal" that the majority of would-be litigants cannot afford litigation, then is there not a possibility that fees are too high? Yours faithfully,  
TOM JOHNSON,  
High Beck,  
Hamptons,  
October 14.

## The CBI's views on monetary policy

From the Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry  
Sir, Your leader this morning (October 21) misrepresents CBI's views on the Chancellor's expected package, and on the question of monetary policy.

When we saw the Chancellor on Wednesday morning, the points we pressed were those summarized in a preliminary letter to him. I quote: "Although many companies are operating well below capacity, and signs of recovery are still tentative, there is a good deal of expansion in the pipeline already. The inflation rate is at last beginning to fall, and it is vital that this should not be jeopardized."

"So we urge extreme caution. The Government's determination to keep to sound monetary and fiscal policy must not be open to doubt. This means that the IMF limits for this year and next must not be breached."

"If the PSBR is running below these limits in that same change, it is possible without departing from the course agreed with the IMF we would still urge caution. So far, only a very small number of pay negotiations in the present round have been completed, and it is therefore not yet possible to judge the likely course of inflation or of the economy next year. We consider it therefore too early to commit yourself. Certainly, it will be most important not to give an impression from a social media campaign, or a package this Autumn that the need for pay restraint is in any way diminished."

"If you do nonetheless take action, this should be to reduce income tax at all levels, including VAT or other indirect taxes. This is in line with the right medium term strategy. We would be strongly opposed to increasing the total of public expenditure."

It is quite wrong to say that our policy "positively encourages increased laxity on the Government" and that we "advocate... monetary policies that in the name of short term and questionable effects on employment, would put at risk the wider economic and social stability over the past eighteen months." In fact, we stress the owner and throughout that defeat of inflation is a necessary condition for a return to prosperity; and we stress that sound monetary policy is essential for that.

"Recent experience has shown that to bring inflation under control requires a combination of policies. Prudent monetary and budgetary policies must be coupled with moderation in the level of pay increases. Monetary policy does not include action on all the fronts can succeed—and, "We urge the Government to take a cautious line on monetary policy as it has done in the past two years. Large limits for monetary expansion should be set, enough only to allow for the growth of real output plus the lowest practicable rate of inflation. It must be made plain that these targets will be firmly adhered to."

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MEEHVEN,  
Director-General,  
Confederation of British Industry,  
21 Tavistock Street, SW1,  
October 21.

## Remarks made public

From Mr William Williams  
Sir, The publicity given to remarks made by Sir Richard Dobson on a private occasion illustrates clearly the hypocrisy of our moral attitudes. Is there a manager who has not made privately similar comments on the unions? Is there a worker who has not uttered virulent criticisms of his employers? Is there an officer who has not, in the privacy of his mess, been scathing about his troops? Is there a ranker who has not been even more scathing about his officers? Is there a private who has not been critical of his children, or a child that has not criticized his parents, all no doubt in highly colourful language? Who of us in our characteristic way has not in private abused foreigners, whether they be "Wogs" or "niggers" or "kikes", let them be counted. I am sure their numbers are insignificant.

No—the real offence was the abuse of hospitality and the making public of private remarks. Let the offender be named. Do not let a misguided society bound a competent man from office.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,  
4 Woodhouse Road,  
Purley, SW15,  
October 21.

## Isolating South Africa

From Canon L. John Collins  
Sir, Your leading article (October 20) reflects the worldwide disquiet over the action of the South African regime in banning 18 organisations and arresting at least 70 people. As you rightly say, this has the appearance of a psychological preparation for war.

We take issue with you, however, on the statement that this action is a "marked and overt change of line" by Mr Vorster. It is our view that the line has never changed and that your leading article could have been written, for example, in 1960 when the South African Government outlawed the two major political groups, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress—the former after 50 years of disciplined, patient, non-violent struggle and protest. Had the nations of the world heeded the voices which were raised in protest at the time, the position in South Africa today would have been more hopeful.

The time has now come, surely, for governments, and in particular, to sever all economic and military links, whether secret or open, with a regime which is a major threat to the peace of Africa and the world. Yours faithfully,  
L. JOHN COLLINS,  
President,  
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa,  
2 Amen Court, EC4.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Putting a stop to hijacking

From Mr Alistair Horne

Sir, I think it should be abundantly clear from Michael Raudiff's generous review of my book *A Savage War of Peace: Algeria 1954-1963* (October 20), if not from the book itself, that I can number myself among the warmer friends and well-wishers of modern Algeria.

It is therefore with particular sadness, and with regret-searching that I have to associate myself 100 per cent with Mr Philip Goodhart's letter (also of October 20) "Putting a stop to hijacking". Where Somalia, and even the South Yemen, have, over the past tragic weeks, taken a strong position in the common fight against international terrorism, Jean and Algeria stand forward as the odd men out in the civilized world. As Mr Goodhart remarks, the action in granting haven—once again—to hijackers puts Algeria in an even worse light of the two.

Algerian historians, not without justification, bitterly resent the slur that Algeria—before the French conquest of 1830—had become a traditional haven for pirates.

But modern Algeria lies in grave danger of deserting just such a slur so long as it continues to succour the pirates of our times.

I entirely agree with Mr Goodhart in advocating a selective boycott of Algeria. I am myself, in protest and with deepest regret, boycotting Algeria's National Day celebration on November 1, and resigning my membership of the Anglo-Algerian Society until such time as a change of heart may be apparent in Algiers.

I am, etc.  
ALISTAIR HORNE,  
The Gerrard Club,  
Carrick Street, WC2,  
October 20.

## From Mr John L. Herkless

Sir, While I find much to agree with your leading article "A good day for Germany" (October 19), I wonder if it makes much sense to apply the terms "right" or "left" to terrorist groups like the Baader-Meinhof. You seem to suggest this yourself when you compare the Baader-Meinhof suicides with the presumably left, with Hitler in his bunker.

It is not simply that the gentlemen in St Paul's Church, who gave us the political terms left and right, would have been hard put to sort out the Baader-Meinhof. The meanings of words, and especially political words, change. Not many Tories today seal sheep. But terrorist groups like the Baader-Meinhof, the Angry Brigade, the Hinkley Guards and the rest (acknowledged) not only walk toward us but also a definite political persuasion.

I think Berthold Brecht hit the nail on the head when he portrayed Hitler as a gangster. Men like Hitler or Andreas Bader are not politicians except in a way peculiar to themselves. James Farrell's anti-hero Studs Lonergan left or right? What were the political views of the practitioners of these things? Even if they had any, their political views are not what is important.

## Secrecy on defence gaps

From Mr Omar Malik

Sir, The Chairman of the Press Council (Letters, Oct 13) contrasts the alacrity with which the Government imposes restrictions on freedom of information with its slothful approach to the amendment of the Official Secrets Act. Many serving officers hold the view that the Act is misused by the Government, which utilizes it to conceal the gaps in our defences not from hostile powers but from the people of this country.

Taken as a single example the intrusion of Russian bombers into our airspace. Photographs of Royal Air Force Lightning formations on a Badger are amusing; less entertaining is the thought of another 49 Badgers which we are incapable of intercepting. How many fighters have we at present? True, the number is that the number lies between zero and 12. The Russians know the exact number and therefore,

## Ordination of women

From the Reverend Graham and Mrs Fuller

Sir, Certain assumptions which are implied as axiomatic in your leading article "Have priests any duty to obey?" (October 18) need to be examined more critically.

The safeguarding of inter-religious peace should be regarded as an overriding consideration? If so the Church of England will be inhibited from undertaking its own costly search for a true response to the question of ordaining women to the priesthood. True ecumenism can only be achieved by each church pursuing its own quest with integrity, not by adjusting its response in order to accommodate the views of other churches. The Church of England had traditionally been acclaimed as the church whose genius it is to be able to reconcile widely differing understandings within a common framework. Is it not time for this gift to be exercised again?

To assert as you do that "the Church of England's machinery for pondering and effecting change is in working order" overlooks the urgency of the questions raised by the ordination of women to the priesthood. The temporizing approach adopted by the General Synod fails completely to take into account the increasingly deep and immediate significance which is attached to this issue by numbers of people who are profoundly concerned for the renewal of the Church. Such people, both within and outside the membership of the Church, are seeking for some indication that the Church of England has the will and the capacity to respond to this matter with integrity. So far they have failed to find it.

It will suit many people to view the recent occasions when Holy Communion was celebrated by a woman ordained in the Episcopal Church of the United States of

Today's terrorists seem to be like the anarchist sect denounced by Dostoyevsky. What matters is the act of violence. If all else fails to satisfy that need, they kill either each other or themselves.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN L. HERKLESS,  
Durvin College,  
Cambridge,  
October 20.

## From Mr David Crotty

Sir, Your leader today (October 19) on the West German terrorism is astonishing. It is so because in it you blandly assume the truth of the suicide version of the terrorist deaths in prison.

Is it not, at the very least, appropriate to make reference to the very vivid and widely held idea that these were not, any more than was the death of Ulrike Meinhof, suicides at all? Is it not appropriate to at least wonder how on earth these terrorists were able to obtain weapons (guns, not bread knives) and information, and, finally, to act in gruesome concert in a prison which is of the highest security and where they were, particularly during the period of the hijacking, under constant and thorough surveillance?

When satisfactory answers to these questions are provided then we may perhaps be entitled to conclude that this was a "good day" for Germany. Not until.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID CROTTY,  
1248 Rossy Village,  
Geneva,  
Switzerland.

## From Mr David A. Emmet

Sir, Mr Scarr (October 21) asks what moral difference there is between killing a skyjacker caught in the act and capital punishment after a fair trial.

The former is an act of protection which stems from a desire to save life; the latter an act of revenge which stems from a desire to take life.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID A. EMMET,  
39c Argyle Road,  
Ealing, W.13,  
October 21.

From Mr C. E. C. Dickens  
Sir, Surely there must be a gas which sends people rapidly to sleep but which otherwise has no deleterious effect?

A hidden switch which, when operated by the Captain and/or Chief Steward, flooded the aircraft with such a gas and illuminated a signal light on the exterior of the aircraft, would allow the rescue party to walk aboard without danger to themselves or the hostages.

It seems to me that no use is being made of the basic feature of an aircraft, namely that it is a hermetically sealed box in which the terrorists themselves are inextricably confined.

Yours faithfully,  
C. E. C. DICKENS,  
Fern House,  
Whitchurch Road,  
Cuddington,  
Near Leighton Buzzard,  
Bedfordshire.

Sir, why should he be withheld from the public?

A possible answer is that our politicians are willing to mortgage the country's future to obtain their own political presence. The electorate can see and appreciate where money has been spent; it cannot see the gaps in our defences, where money has not been spent; it has a right to be informed of them through the medium of a responsible Press. On the occasions when a senior serving officer with courage speaks out directly to the public he incurs the odium of his political masters and thereby sacrifices his career.

The Official Secrets Act is being used not to protect this country from hostile powers, but to protect politicians from the electorate. The Press Council, should be supported by yourself, Sir, in campaigning for an early amendment.

Yours etc.  
OMAR MALIK,  
Royal Air Force Club,  
Piccadilly, W.

America chiefly in legalistic terms as an offence against ecclesiastical law. To do so would be to fail to discern its proper significance. For the obedience to which Christians are called is primarily an obedience to the Gospel with all its prophetic and painful possibilities, rather than to the legal formalisms of the institution.

The ritual prosecutions of the last century may prove instructive in this context. They are but one example of the way in which the Church's understanding of its task has been distorted and enlarged through the courageous action of those whose Christian insight led them into conflict with the law.

Coming to terms with a feminine priesthood may be necessary for a true understanding of the Gospel in our generation.

Yours faithfully,  
RACHEL FULLER,  
GRAHAM FULLER,  
South Stoneham Vicarage,  
Wessex Lane,  
Southampton.  
October 18.

## From the Reverend H. David Sox

Sir, As an American Episcopal priest working in London, I am disconcerted by the behaviour of my "fellow American" priest, the Reverend Alison Palmer in illicitly celebrating Holy Communion in this country.

What the Reverend Ms Palmer does not seem to realize is that her actions are damaging her cause. There are many priests like myself who have not fully made up their minds about the ordination of women and agree with the words of your editorial that "... obedience to authority is not the least of Christian duties..."

Yours faithfully,  
H. DAVID SOX,  
73 Chatsworth Court,  
Pembroke Road, W8,  
October 18.

## Enjoying food and the good life

From Mr Jeffrey Bernard  
Sir, I must take issue with Mr Levin's defamatory remarks about what he calls the *Private Eye* syndrome, to wit, "a giggling nervousness at the enjoyment not only of food but of anything whatever (music, and indeed all the arts, being particularly detestable in such eyes)."

Only three days ago, we at *Private Eye* lunched on duck, tender steaks taken from the point of the rump and garnished with this slices of potatoes that had been plunged in boiling oil. The oil had then been allowed to cool and congeal in the approved manner by master chef Norman Balon of the Coach and Horses, Greek Street.

During this magnificent repast we discussed the arts. On my left Christopher Booker reflected aloud and in German, on Cocteau's 1st three sonnets and at the end of the table Richard Ingrams sang snatches from the *Marriage of Figaro*. Mr Levin, we love the good life.

Yours sincerely,  
JEFFREY BERNARD,  
*Private Eye*,  
34 Greek Street, London, W1.

## Farmers' milk in Orkney

From Dr W. R. P. Bourne

Sir, On July 13 and 25 you published letters of protest from myself and Sir Christopher Booker reflected aloud and in German, on Cocteau's 1st three sonnets and at the end of the table Richard Ingrams sang snatches from the *Marriage of Figaro*. Mr Levin, we love the good life.

Yours sincerely,  
JEFFREY BERNARD,  
*Private Eye*,  
34 Greek Street, London, W1.

When the planning committee met again on October 11 it was noted that there had been twenty objections, including most of the national conservation organizations. The committee eventually decided to postpone a decision on the decision pending a public inquiry, whereupon the chairman gave her casting vote in favour of informing the Secretary of State that no reason was seen for deferring permission, and this will be recommended to a meeting of the Islands Council on October 23.

It thus appears that current measures to prevent the importation of such potentially destructive animals seem totally ineffective. Apparently the authorities still lack the power to control whether they are kept on agricultural holdings of more than 0.8 hectare (about 0.4 acre) at all. While the situation has long been beyond control on the mainland, they also apparently lack either the power or the will to control their introduction to offshore islands as well. In consequence milk are already loose on Arran and Lewis, while seven females escaped when their cage was blown through one of the statutory boundary fences on Shetland, though fortunately they were not mated.

Secondly, although there was an advertisement for further objections, we were informed in the event that these could only apply to the design of the farm, as its existence was already accepted. This provides for a first opportunity for an adequate discussion of a decision which could lead to a serious threat to the survival of a considerable proportion of the North Atlantic population of several species of seabird, together with other wildlife.

Thirdly, it is alarming to find that representatives of the people of Orkney have so little respect for the opinion of the rest of the United Kingdom, expressed in the form of a polite request from the Secretary of State for Scotland, on the need for adequate measures to conserve their unique environment at a time when it is threatened by an ever-accelerating series of developments of unprecedented magnitude due to the establishment of the North Sea oil industry, that it does not even carry sufficient weight to influence a chairman's casting vote.

The situation increasingly urgently requires full public scrutiny.

Yours faithfully,  
W. R. P. BOURNE,  
3 Conlaw Place,  
Milburn,  
Aberdeen.

## First class at cut rates

From Mrs Margaret Dennes Cohen  
Sir, At Oxford railway station this morning I was astonished to observe the following: a man showed his senior citizen's card, asked for a first class fare to Paddington and paid the comparatively small additional sum.

The retaining of first class for whatever purpose is hard enough to justify, let alone the London-Oxford line where two first class coaches on any train between 9.30 am and midnight are regularly seven-eighths empty. But what possible justification is there for allowing subsidized travellers to buy their superior comforts at taxpayers' expense? Are British Rail running a gravy train?

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET DENNES COHEN,  
25E Linton Road,  
Oxford.

## A 'go-fast' dispute

From Mr Peter Blaker, MP for Blackpool South (Conservative)

Sir, Now that the example has been set by the Musicians Union in Don Carlos, is it too much to hope that the normal method of settling industrial disputes will become the "go fast" with shorter intermissions, instead of the old fashioned "go slow"?

PETER BLAKER,  
House of Commons.







**Road running**

Aldershot Farnham and Dist AC road relays at Aldershot.



## SPORT

## Racing

## Dactylographer is set to stake a claim for the future classics

By Michael Seely

Dactylographer can stake his claim to be considered as a live candidate for the 1978 classics by beating an international field for the William Hill Futurity Stakes (3.0) at Doncaster today. American breeding interests are represented by Dactylographer, Rose Bowl's half-brother, Ile de Bourbon, and Hawaiian Sound. The favourite, Home Run, is an Anglo-Irish product, being by Homeric out of the Bold Lad mare, Bold Over.

Paddy Prendergast, who has twice captured this race with Noblesse and Hardicute, sends over his comfortable Leopardstown winner, Laurel Tree, his compatriot, Dermot Weld, who has already taken valuable two-year-old prizes at Ascot and Newmarket with that fast filly, Shokoh, and a game runner, with Valley Forge, a game winner at the Curragh last month. The only French challenger is Alan Clere's Grange Marmalade, narrowly defeated by Noir at Ormeau in August.

I am taking Dactylographer to win from Home Run and Ile de Bourbon. Dactylographer has five lengths to make up on Home Run judged on the running together in the Phillips Electrical Stakes at Ascot. But that was Home Run's third outing of the season, whereas Peter Walwyn's two-year-old was making his first time on the same course earlier this

month, the first son of the mighty Secretariat to win in Europe showed a dramatic improvement when racing clean away from the favourite, Valour. Home Run is going to take all the beating in the world. Jeremy Tree is a past master at producing a horse at its peak for the big occasion. Sired by Homeric, which will have been seen at the 1972 Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe but for going lame halfway up the straight, Home Run has been improving steadily all season, and when stalling Dactylographer at Ascot, the fastest comparative time of any two-year-old apart from Formidable's in his victories in the Mill Reef and Middle Park Stakes.

They are getting excited by Ile de Bourbon at Eblebury. A half-brother to Rose Bowl by Nilinsky, Ile de Bourbon has apparently been trying with Peter Johnson's Boulogne's useful team of two-year-olds on the Berkshire Downs. On his only racecourse appearance in Home Run's race at Ascot, the colt nearly fell out of the stalls. Nevertheless, Ile de Bourbon finished in such style that he was only eight lengths adrift of Home Run at the line. There has been inspired end-of-year money during the week for this well-bred colt. It is only because Ile de Bourbon has a little more time and experience that I was him over Judged on his narrow defeat by the subsequent Dewhurst Stakes winner, he is a little more time and experience that I was him over. Judged on his narrow defeat by the subsequent Dewhurst Stakes winner, he is a little more time and experience that I was him over.

and I am going for the proven soft-ground specialist, Dactylographer, who judged on that basis has only to improve by 2 lb to beat Home Run.

In the chief supporting race, the \$6,000 White Rose Handicap (2.20), I am selecting another mudraker, Dutch Treat. There is a theory that Ryan Price's four-year-old does not stay on mile six furlongs, but on breeding the supposition does not hold water. In similar conditions at Kempton Park in August, Dutch Treat simply lapped at the useful and consistent Oriental Star.

Peter Easterby has chosen this race as the Colonial Cup preliminary for that magnificent gelding, Sea Pigeon, whose last venture on the flat was a narrow defeat by Tug of War in the Northumberland Plate back in June. But with the American spectators still over the Atlantic, Sea Pigeon may be a little short of peak fitness. The chief threat to Dutch Treat may come from Ron Smyth's Prince Tenderfoot, who is also in her element in heavy ground.

With Hawkins and Manor Farm Boy withdrawn from the Doncaster Stakes (1.45), my automatic selection is Fast Colours. Pat Rohan may land a double in the English and French Handicap (4.0) and with Dutchess in the Progress Nursery Handicap Stakes (4.30).

## Soft going should suit Hot Grove

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Although today's racing at Newbury is somewhat overshadowed by the main event at Doncaster, it is still a good card, featuring the St Simon Stakes; the Andre Simon Wines Nursery Handicap; the Hermitage Steeplechase. There was more rain at Newbury yesterday and the ground on the flat racing course can be soft now. In these circumstances the Derby runner-up, Hot Grove, looks a fair bet to win the St Simon Stakes. He is out of the earlier Aggressor who is a mudraker and he showed his liking for greueling conditions at Chester in May when he won the Chester May Cup. Lucien will also level in the conditions but even at his best he does not look up to beating Hot Grove who will be ridden by William Carson who that Southerly has been withdrawn. Southerly was scratched yesterday in the belief that soft ground would be his undoing. His next appearance in public will be at Newmarket in December when he will be submitted for sale during

ing Tattersall's world famous December sales. Hot Grove's ability to quicken, even on soft ground, ought to prove the undoing of Saros, whose confidence has been boosted by his victory in the St Simon Stakes. He is out of the earlier Aggressor who is a mudraker and he showed his liking for greueling conditions at Chester in May when he won the Chester May Cup. Lucien will also level in the conditions but even at his best he does not look up to beating Hot Grove who will be ridden by William Carson who that Southerly has been withdrawn. Southerly was scratched yesterday in the belief that soft ground would be his undoing. His next appearance in public will be at Newmarket in December when he will be submitted for sale during

accounted for Be Sweet at Ayr, will be the field for the Hermitage Steeplechase, two horses who gained their good reputations racing in the United States. They are Port Devon and Casamayo. Port Devon, who rode the Maryland Hunt Cup and the Maryland Grand National there before he came to this country last autumn, was beaten by the victor on each occasion. Lillie Huston, who is generally regarded as the best jumper in the United States. On this occasion Port Devon's previous experience of racing in this country could easily be the decisive factor.

Swallow Prince, who finished second in the Church Stakes at Ascot in June to Transworld, subsequently the winner of the Irish St Leger, should be good enough to win the Andre Simon Wines Nursery which is a level race. The field includes an original China Trophy made in Ainsley China, which would look good on any sideboard. My own feeling is that Salutation, who has already

accounted for Be Sweet at Ayr, will be the field for the Hermitage Steeplechase, two horses who gained their good reputations racing in the United States. They are Port Devon and Casamayo. Port Devon, who rode the Maryland Hunt Cup and the Maryland Grand National there before he came to this country last autumn, was beaten by the victor on each occasion. Lillie Huston, who is generally regarded as the best jumper in the United States. On this occasion Port Devon's previous experience of racing in this country could easily be the decisive factor.

## Doncaster programme

[Television (IBA): 1.45, 2.20 and 3.0 races]

## 1.45 DONCASTER STAKES (2.0): £1,632: 5f

- |    |        |                  |                                     |
|----|--------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1  | 141251 | Falk             | Colin Jones, 9-7                    |
| 2  | 141252 | Valour           | R. B. Jones, 9-7                    |
| 3  | 141253 | Home Run         | M. H. Easterby, 9-7                 |
| 4  | 141254 | Dactylographer   | M. H. Easterby, 9-7                 |
| 5  | 141255 | Ile de Bourbon   | M. H. Easterby, 9-7                 |
| 6  | 141256 | Hawaiian Sound   | M. H. Easterby, 9-7                 |
| 7  | 141257 | Grange Marmalade | M. H. Easterby, 9-7                 |
| 8  | 141258 | Noir             | M. H. Easterby, 9-7                 |
| 9  | 141259 | Shokoh           | M. H. Easterby, 9-7                 |
| 10 | 141260 | Valley Forge     | M. H. Easterby, 9-7                 |
| 11 | 001022 | Hermitage        | ITP "London", 1-1, T. Gossling, 9-7 |

## 2.20 WHITE ROSE HANDICAP (£5,169: 1m 6f 12.7 yds)

- |    |         |                |                                     |
|----|---------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1  | 22-1123 | Sea Pigeon     | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 2  | 22-1124 | Dutch Treat    | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 3  | 22-1125 | Swallow Prince | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 4  | 22-1126 | Port Devon     | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 5  | 22-1127 | Casamayo       | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 6  | 22-1128 | Swallow Prince | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 7  | 22-1129 | Port Devon     | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 8  | 22-1130 | Casamayo       | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 9  | 22-1131 | Swallow Prince | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 10 | 22-1132 | Port Devon     | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |
| 11 | 22-1133 | Casamayo       | M. H. Easterby, 9-11, M. Birch, 2-1 |

## 3.0 WILLIAM HILL FUTURITY STAKES (2.0): £42,711: 1m

- |     |     |                  |                                     |
|-----|-----|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1   | 001 | Dactylographer   | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 2   | 002 | Home Run         | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 3   | 003 | Ile de Bourbon   | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 4   | 004 | Hawaiian Sound   | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 5   | 005 | Grange Marmalade | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 6   | 006 | Noir             | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 7   | 007 | Shokoh           | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 8   | 008 | Valley Forge     | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 9   | 009 | Hermitage        | ITP "London", 1-1, T. Gossling, 9-0 |
| 10  | 010 | Dutch Treat      | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 11  | 011 | Swallow Prince   | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 12  | 012 | Port Devon       | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 13  | 013 | Casamayo         | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 14  | 014 | Swallow Prince   | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 15  | 015 | Port Devon       | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 16  | 016 | Casamayo         | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 17  | 017 | Swallow Prince   | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 18  | 018 | Port Devon       | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 19  | 019 | Casamayo         | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 20  | 020 | Swallow Prince   | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 21  | 021 | Port Devon       | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 22  | 022 | Casamayo         | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
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| 36  | 036 | Port Devon       | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
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| 43  | 043 | Casamayo         | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
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## 3.30 VENUS STAKES (3.0 furlongs: £1,343: 1m 2f 50 yds)

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| 2  | 0-00003 | Port Devon     | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 3  | 0-00004 | Casamayo       | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 4  | 0-00005 | Swallow Prince | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 5  | 0-00006 | Port Devon     | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 6  | 0-00007 | Casamayo       | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 7  | 0-00008 | Swallow Prince | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 8  | 0-00009 | Port Devon     | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
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| 10 | 0-00011 | Swallow Prince | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
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| 15 | 0-00016 | Casamayo       | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
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| 35 | 0-00036 | Port Devon     | M. H. Easterby, 9-0, P. Eddery, 9-0 |
| 36 | 0-00037 | Casamayo       | M. H. Easter                        |



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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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Personal  
investment and  
finance,  
pages 18 and 19

### Vauxhall boosts pay offer to 10pc plus backdated 'productivity' earnings deal

A new pay deal has been offered to some 21,000 workers at Vauxhall Motors plants which, like the one now being voted on by Ford workers, appears to go significantly beyond the Government's 10 per cent wage ceiling.

Vauxhall's improved offer was agreed in nearly 12 hours of negotiations with union representatives which ended early yesterday. It begins with an across-the-board increase of 10 per cent for all workers after consolidation into basic rates of the pay rises made during phases one and two.

On top of this, Vauxhall is proposing a productivity deal which will go with it a minimum earnings guarantee of £3 a week for all workers for the first 15 weeks of the agreement, and £2 a week for the remainder of the one-year deal.

The company has told the union negotiators that it believes this "productivity" element could be worth more than £7 a week to most workers.

The significance of the "minimum earnings" offer is that the wage agreement will, if accepted, be backdated to September 19. So, in effect, Vauxhall will be paying for

improved "productivity" on top of the 10 per cent general increase in wages—before any extra output is delivered.

Just how this will match up to the Government's requirement that productivity deals be "self-financing" remains to be seen.

A further crucial element in the offer is to set up immediate working parties to review wage scales for different grades of workers. It should be in a position to report to a meeting of the company's Joint Negotiating Committee very quickly, Vauxhall says.

The importance of this is that more than 1,000 skilled maintenance engineers and electricians at the big car assembly plant at Ellesmere Port, Merseyside, are on strike because they claim there have been unnecessary delays over their demands for the restoration of skilled status which, they claim, have been seriously eroded over the past two years.

On Thursday they were joined by 3,000 other skilled workers at Luton and Dunstable.

Vauxhall is clearly hoping that this dispute will be settled on the basis of its offer to set up the working party.

But equally clearly the only way the skilled workers' grievance can be met is by a further pay increase to restore differentials on top of the general pay rises already contained in the new proposals.

These proposals, which represent a very significant improvement on Vauxhall's original one of an 8.5 per cent across-the-board increase, will be put to meetings of workers at Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port on Monday and Tuesday.

It seems probable that union negotiators will recommend acceptance. Traditionally Vauxhall wage settlements have closely followed the pattern set by Ford, and the company has been very close to matching the Ford deal.

Workers were warned by the company last night that progressive layoffs may start from the end of the Monday shift.

### Workers on new Sunbeam line vote to stay out

Workers at the crippled Chrysler car plant at Linwood, Renfrewshire, voted unanimously yesterday not to restart under conditions laid down by the management and to continue their refusal to accept a resumption on conditions acceptable to the men.

The management wants four inspectors to move to new work stations before it will restart production. The workers want the four men retained in their previous positions. No union-management talks have been arranged.

The dispute has shut the plant and stopped production of the Sunbeam model.

John Curry, the shop stewards' convenor, said after yesterday's meeting: "We cannot understand the attitude of the management. We all want the Sunbeam to be a success. It is surely better to produce a car than to go on strike."

### Stewards' endorsement of Leyland deal challenged

A shop steward has challenged the claim by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions that its senior shop stewards at Leyland's 35 car plants have agreed to recommend acceptance of the company's package of reforms in next week's vote.

Mr John Power, convenor for the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, at a Leyland plant in Oxford, says: "I agree the meeting accepted the idea of a ballot but I cannot see that we agreed to recommend acceptance of the package."

A joint statement by Leyland

Cars and the confederation says that as well as accepting the company's decision in favour of the package, the stewards also agreed to recommend its acceptance.

Mr Power says that stewards at Leyland's service and parts depot at Cowley were recommending a no vote in the meeting and he claimed after the meeting that they all support the stewards' attitude.

Mr Bill Roche, a Transport and General Workers' Union senior shop steward at Cowley, says the meeting was so unrepresentative that the validity of any of its decisions was open to question.

### Highest US prime rate in two years

From Frank Vogel, Washington, Oct 21

Citibank in New York today raised its prime commercial lending rate to 7½ per cent from 7½ per cent. This is the highest prime rate level in more than two years and is likely to be followed by most American banks in the next few days.

Even slight additional efforts now by the Federal Reserve Board to tighten credit conditions could result in the prime rate moving to 8 per cent; but the Fed may refrain from such actions after a sharp cut in its policy by the White House and in view of encouraging news on inflation.

The Department of Labour announced today that consumer prices rose in September at a seasonally adjusted rate of 0.3 per cent, the same rate recorded in August.

Consumer prices over the

last three months have increased at a compound annual rate of only 4.2 per cent. Wholesale prices have been rising more briskly and economists believe that next month's consumer price increase will be significantly higher.

Today's prices data may serve to relieve some of the Fed's anxieties about inflation. In-creasing evidence that rises in interest rates may start to have a serious dampening effect on economic growth could also be a factor in persuading the Fed to refrain from tightening credit further.

Stimulus state that building contracts are now being drained at an increasing rate, endangering the continued growth of the housing sector.

The White House fears that further credit tightening will depress the economy. In a most unusual "notice to the press" it declared that it did not

believe the recent sharp increase in the money supply would have an inflationary effect, while further credit tightening could drain much needed funds for the housing sector and also drive up long-term interest rates.

Although the Fed cannot politically afford to ignore such White House views, it can take some comfort from the latest money supply figures. These show M1 unchanged over the last week, while M2 rose by \$500m (about £280m).

Money market analysts believe that slower money supply growth is likely in the weeks ahead and that the Fed may have already taken sufficient action to bring the money stock growth rate down to its declared limits.

The United States consumer price index stands at 184 (1967 = 100), which is 6.6 per cent above the level a year

ago. The modest rise in September was mostly due to a mere 0.1 per cent increase in food prices.

It is because wholesale food prices have recently been moving ahead more rapidly than economists predict a faster rate of consumer price increases soon.

Money supply figures are likely to continue to be the critical determinant of Fed policy. The Fed may decide to hold rates around present levels for a few weeks to obtain a clearer picture of the money supply trend.

It seems most probable that as the Fed waits for a clearer money supply picture to emerge and as speculation increases about tax and energy policy matters in Washington, that the financial markets will face a period of particularly serious uncertainty.

### Callaghan denial of 'electoral' motives

By David Blake, Economics Correspondent

Mr Callaghan yesterday promised that any new stimulus to the economy would be limited to that justifiable to get the economy moving without causing runaway inflation again.

In a speech in Cardiff he criticized an editorial in *The Times* for suggesting that the Government's decision to announce new economic measures next week was dominated by "electoral considerations" not economic considerations.

Mr Callaghan said: "Any stimulus that is given to the economy next week or indeed any stimulus at all, as long as I head this Government, be it for electoral reasons."

Treasury officials emphasized yesterday that the Government's actions next week are likely to be aimed cautiously at "policy correction". It is likely that the measures are aimed not only to leave the Government within its ceilings of £8,700m for borrowing and £7,700m for domestic credit expansion for this year but also to stay inside the provisional estimates for 1978-79.

These estimates for 1978-79 will have to be converted into ceilings for next year during the IMF team's visit to London in November. At that time there may well be moves to raise the figures of £8,000m for domestic credit expansion and possibly also the £8,600m figure for the borrowing requirement.

However, any such changes would only be technical, it is felt in Whitehall, with the broad strategy of restraint continuing to govern next year's Budget.

One element of that Budget, the indexation of tax allowances upwards to allow for inflation, may have much of its thunder stolen by Mr Healey next week. On one interpretation of the Finance Act passed earlier this year, the November increase in allowances would be a form of advance payment of any increases due as part of the indexing process.

### Bonn to cut income tax by further DM 3,600m

From Peter Norman, Bonn, Oct 21

The West German Government is to cut the country's income tax burden by a further DM3,600m (about £900m) next year, a move which should give an additional stimulus to the economy.

Dr Hans Apel, the Finance Minister, agreed last night to a compromise between government and opposition proposals on tax relief.

This came after nine hours of negotiations in the parliamentary committee that mediates between the upper and lower houses, and means that the Government's tax amendment Bill will cut taxes next year by DM11,000m, compared with DM7,400m originally proposed.

As a result of the compromise, the threshold at which the lower house of the Bundestag will be raised by DM300 for a single person and DM600 for a married couple, cutting their annual income tax burden by DM66 and DM132 respectively.

Further concessions in the progressive zone of income tax should bring annual tax cuts of between DM112 and DM225 for a single person and DM224



and DM571 for a married couple, depending on the level of their income.

The vast majority of Germans will also find that they have to pay less tax this Christmas as the lower house of the Bundestag has agreed to reduce the taxation of Christmas bonuses that should save the individual between DM66 and DM168.

The compromise is expected to be approved unanimously by the lower house of the Bundestag when it meets next Thursday and by the upper house on November 4.

### Canada to lift controls and stimulate economy

From Our Correspondent, Ottawa, Oct 21

Canada's programme of wage and price control will be gradually lifted over a one-year period beginning on April 14.

The announcement was made in the Commons today by Mr Jean Chrétien, the Finance Minister, in his first major pronouncement since he took over responsibility for finance last month.

It is widely expected that the beginning of the end of mandatory controls, which were introduced two years ago to combat inflation, will be the prelude to a federal election campaign. The normal four-year span between elections ends next July.

In his Commons statement— a Budget address in all but name—Mr Chrétien outlined a series of measures to reduce unemployment, running up to a postwar high of 8.3 per cent, and revive the sagging Canadian economy.

The measures include an income tax cut of up to \$100 next January and February for lower income earners, and a 5 per cent increase in the Government's estimate that 1.5 million taxpayers will benefit from the reduction.

An estimated \$700m (about £350m) will be released for injection into the economy through consumer spending and it is hoped that this will help to head off an even deeper unemployment crisis in the winter months.

An additional \$150m will be put into direct federal job-creation programmes, bringing the total for the current fiscal year to \$1,000m.

A further \$100m will be made available in business tax credits to encourage job creation.

The measures will increase the Federal Government's deficit on current transactions this year to \$7,300m.

Mr Chrétien told the House that a monitoring agency will be created to keep watch on wage and price patterns after controls are ended. A similar agency functioned with minimal success before the imposition of full-scale controls in 1975.

For the remaining period of the controls programme wage increases will be limited to 6 per cent, rather than 5 per cent as originally planned.

This is because prices have not moderated to the extent that the Government hoped.

### Walk-out by Longbridge inspectors

About 600 vehicle inspectors Leyland's Longbridge plant yesterday went on strike in support of an upgrading claim.

If the dispute drags into next week, production of the Allegro and Mini will be severely hit.

The inspectors, who would get an extra £3 a week if upgraded, initially threatened industrial action from October 10 but postponed the move pending further talks.

The company said that despite the fact that they were anxious to keep production of the two models running, but the union was being reviewed early.

### Car total may be 4.6 million by end of century

The number of cars in Britain will rise from the present 14.1m to 18.3 million by 1985 and 24.6 million by the end of the century, according to a report published yesterday by Transport and Road Research Laboratory.

But the actual figures depend on such factors as levels of economic growth and fuel costs. The lowest estimate for the year 2000 is 20.9 million and the highest 27.8 million.

The report says that these forecasts are slightly higher than those previously issued, at least up to 1985, when they are higher or lower depending on the saturation level in car ownership.

The forecasts are the result of several years' work by a team under Mr J. C. Tanner, who has been largely responsible for developing the forecasting methods used by the department of Transport.

### 10,000 jobs threatened by stoppage at BOC

By Christopher Thomas, Labour Reporter

A pay strike by 3,000 workers at British Oxygen has halted the building of the advanced passenger train at the Derby works of British Rail.

If supplies of industrial gases are not resumed within a week, some workers at BR engineering plants, who have already been transferred to other work, will be laid off on full-back pay.

More than 10,000 workers are expected to be laid off shortly because of the unofficial stoppage. Corning, the American glassmaker, laid off 700 more last night as supplies of gas in the finishing department ran out. Nearly half the 3,000 work force are now laid off.

Elsewhere in the North-east, 1,100 glass workers have been sent home, 1,000 of them from the Swan Hunter ship repair yard. The British Steel Corporation said production at its Consett works was down by 15 per cent because of a shortage of oxygen supplies.

British Rail said the dispute was threatening track re-laying

programmes because supplies of concrete sleepers were running low. The manufacturers need industrial gases to cut the metal reinforcement sections of the sleepers.

Export orders are being held up at British Rail's engineering works at Swindon, and the building of coaches for high speed trains is threatened.

Cannell Lane shipyard, Birtley, said it had laid off nearly 400 men, and a company official said it might be necessary to send more home next week. Marshall, the Clydebank off-rig builders, laid off 400 men, said the works.

The strike is a member of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr David Warburton, national industrial officer of the GMWU, said he was concerned that the company had chosen not to meet the union.

A BOC spokesman said: "The situation is extremely serious. The dispute is costing us £100,000 a week, and we are losing sales. Christmas sales will be badly affected."

### Strikes keep Scotland short of beer

Public houses in Scotland are running out of beer as a result of industrial disputes at the main Scottish breweries.

Initially, only one or three weeks since drinkers north of the Border celebrated the first Sunday opening. Now many public houses are closed every day.

Supplies of keg beer and lager from Scottish and New Zealand breweries, Scotland's largest brewers, have been cut by 50 per cent. The company owns 400 public houses in Scotland, though most of its business is in the free trade.

Internal brewery workers, drivers and mates at the company's Edinburgh works, and Newcastle have imposed an overtime ban and work-to-rule over the annual pay agreement.

Scottish and Newcastle has offered a deal within the Government's guidelines, but despite acceptance by the union negotiators this has been rejected by most of the 4,500 workers involved.

No beer is leaving Tennent Caledonian breweries at Wellpark and Edinburgh. Wellpark, 500 workers have been on strike for two weeks over a productivity scheme.

Both breweries have been sealed by pickets and the company has had to start closing some public houses.

Tennent, in fact, has the largest number of houses in Scotland, where 30 per cent of business is done by free trade.

The strikers at Wellpark want a guaranteed bonus but the company insists that under the Government guidelines any bonus must be self-financing.

Any bonus must first be earned by brewery closing. Whitbread Wales said yesterday it was to close its 140-year-old brewery at Rhymney, near Cardiff, from the end of April in a rationalization move resulting from a changing pattern of trade. About 140 people will become redundant, but alternative jobs will be offered to as many as possible.

### British Steel is named in United States dumping complaint against 43 countries

From Our US Economics Correspondent, Washington, Oct 21

The National Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh has filed a dumping complaint with the United States Treasury against 43 countries, including the British Steel Corporation and Spencer Clark Metals.

National Steel has charged manufacturers of cold-rolled sheet steel in Britain, France, West Germany, Holland and Belgium with dumping. It has also charged manufacturers in all these countries, except Britain, with selling galvanized sheets at below production cost prices.

Also, the company stated that it was considering filing another dumping complaint concerning other steel products against European and Japanese manufacturers. These new complaints follow several complaints made against Japanese manufacturers by United States Steel.

Cold-rolled sheet imports in 1976 amounted to \$175m (about £99m) and in the first seven months of this year totalled \$108.6m, a National Steel spokesman said. He noted that galvanized sheet imports last year totalled \$49.4m and this had been exceeded by \$9m in just the first seven months of 1977.

These latest complaints form part of a detailed strategy by the steel industry to win trade protection. They are campaigning for tough new import quotas and higher tariffs and are also demanding greater enforcement of dumping laws.

Peter Hill writes: Calls for a pruning of the British Steel

Corporation's investment programme and an acceleration of its job reduction programme were made yesterday by Mr Norman Lamont, the Opposition spokesman on industry.

Mr Lamont, speaking against the background of an expected half year loss of £200m by the BSC and a loss for the full year of £400m-£500m, described the corporation's financial crisis as "simply appalling". It was not an issue, he said, which could be waved aside with the usual library of excuses.

Speaking at a meeting at Northwood, Ruislip, he said that last summer Parliament had approved a large increase in the BSC's borrowing powers on the basis of projected losses for the year amounting to £250m.

\* The losses now being talked

about are so huge that they are a real threat to the Government's IMF-imposed economic policy and its centre point, the maintenance of strict monetary discipline and cash limits.

Mr Lamont stressed that the BSC should not be allowed to exceed its £950m cash limit for the present year—even if it meant radical surgery on its investment plans. The corporation, he said, had been overtaken by events and it would be unthinkable to continue investing money with no foreseeable commercial rate of return.

It was also imperative that the BSC should move more quickly to reduce over-manning.

He suggested that if the corporation wished to go ahead with its investment plans it should consider making more of the investment on a joint basis with the private sector.

### ECGD sets out rules for export financing scheme

By Christopher Wilkins

About 100 banking institutions will be eligible to arrange buyer export credits under the currency financing scheme introduced by the Government at the end of last year.

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has now completed its rules governing which banks will be allowed access to the scheme. They require participation to those banks which are registered as companies in the United Kingdom.

To prevent foreign banks without United Kingdom subsidiaries setting up £100 companies so that they join in the arrangement of currency credits, the ECGD has ruled that the subsidiaries will not be able to extend participation in credits to other banks within the same group unless they are themselves eligible to take part.

The restriction, which will put Britain on a similar footing to that pertaining to export credits in the United States, is designed to make sure that any banks taking part in export credits will be adequately capitalized and subject to company prudential requirements laid down by the Bank of England.

Before the introduction of the currency scheme, provision of export credit finance was limited to the British clearing banks, although merchant banks were allowed to take part in the arranging of deals.

Apart from extending the net to include a wider range of indigenous British banks, the new scheme will chiefly be beneficial to leading American and European banks, many of which have set up London subsidiaries.

Consortium banks, except where there is one predominant shareholder, will also be able to take part in the scheme.

Since the introduction of the scheme, ECGD-backed foreign currency loans worth over \$400m (about £266m) have been arranged.

### How the markets moved

S&P	100	250	500	750	1000
ker & Dobson	25p to 920p				
ce	1p to 8p				
or	1p to 10p				
or	1p to 10p				
or	1p to 10p				
or	1p to 10p				
or	1p to 10p				
or	1p to 10p				
or	1p to 10p				
or	1p to 10p				

### Navy contract for Yarrow

Yarrow (Shipbuilders) announced last night that it had been awarded a contract valued at £40m to build a further type 22 frigate for the Royal Navy, the fourth of this class, all of which are being built by Yarrow at its Scotstoun yard at Glasgow.

The announcement was made at 4 p.m. just when 4,300 hourly paid workers at the yard walked out in protest over the rejection of a pay demand, which is basically 50 per cent but which the management say could amount to 63 per cent with fringe benefits. The men intend to remain out until 7.45 am on Tuesday.

### Co-operative agency urged

By Derek Harris

A Co-operative Development Agency (CDA) to promote and develop co-operatives of all kinds, was urged yesterday by a working group reporting to the Department of Industry.

The report has been delayed by a dispute largely because smaller organizations feared domination by the consumer co-operatives.

A third of the members from co-operative organizations put in a minority report, arguing for most or all CDA members to be appointed directly by individual co-operative organizations to represent sectional interests.

The majority recommended CDA should be a statutory body with members appointed by the

### Budget prospect keeps shares up

The prospect of next week's mini-Budget was enough to sustain sentiment on the London stock market yesterday.

Though the FT index rose 7.9 to 524.8, leaving it 24.8 up over a week which has seen a resurgence.

Glits have had a mixed week, with the money supply figures and yesterday by the imminence of a big call on partly-paid Treasury 9.25 per cent 1983 stock.

Building and consumer issues have seen the best of the demand, a process likely to continue next week if the Chancellor's measures match market hopes.

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### TAYLOR PALLISTER & CO. LIMITED

#### INTERIM STATEMENT

	Period 1st January to 2nd July, 1977	Period 1st January to 2nd July, 1976
Group Sales	£1,110,244	£1,008,763
Group Trading Profit	132,077	71,730
Investment and Other Interest	4,674	4,025
Group Profit before Taxation	136,751	75,755
Taxation at 52%	71,525	39,529
Group Profit after Taxation (All attributable to Taylor, Pallister & Co. Ltd.)	65,226	36,226
Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the year ended 31st December 1977	10,125	6,218
	£55,101	£30,008

**Interim Dividend**

The Directors, as already indicated, have decided to bring the previous disparity between the Interim and Final Dividends into line with what is considered a more reasonable proportion and have accordingly declared an Interim Dividend of 1.5 pence per share (6% on the Ordinary shares). The Directors' intention, subject to no unforeseen circumstances, is to declare a Final Dividend which takes into account, along with the Interim Dividend, the present maximum permitted increase of 10% of the gross equivalent of last year's total Dividend. The rate of the Final Dividend should therefore be 2.975 pence per share (11.90%).

The Dividend will be paid on 15th December, 1977, to shareholders on the Register of Members at the close of business at 5.00 p.m. on 14th November, 1977. Books closed all day 15th November, 1977.

**Statement by Mr R. H. Taylor, Chairman**

Sales in the first six months increased by 10.06% up from £1,008,763 to £1,110,244. Profit margins increased to a more acceptable level necessary to finance the Group's trading operations. This was due in the main to the ending of old fixed price contracts. The completion of several good export orders and an improvement in margins generally on certain of our products following several years of depressed margins due to rising costs. Direct exports amounted to £449,775 which is an increase of 11.35% and represents 40.51% of the Group sales.

In the present uncertain trading conditions we are fortunate in most sections to have a satisfactory level of orders for the second period and subject to no unforeseen circumstances, a satisfactory result for the year is anticipated.

### Other pages

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Arbuthnot M & G 19

Target 18

Investor's week, page 14



## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

## Grouse

Welcome indeed as the Employment Protection Act is, it is marred by the pettiness enshrined in its maternity pay provisions. Under the legislation, which came into effect in 1975, a person who has been with an employer for two years is entitled to a minimum of six weeks' paid leave, besides the provision for job security.

The way the minimum amount of pay is assessed is to take nine tenths of the usual total and reduce it by the amount of the state maternity allowance, to which the expectant employee is also entitled.

But the working married women who earlier this year opted to pay the lower rate of national insurance contributions will find themselves out of pocket when it comes to claiming their six weeks' maternity pay from their employer. For they do not qualify for the state benefit—the maternity allowance, which is being increased from £12.90 to £14.70 from the middle of next month—because of their lower contribution level. But the employer may still deduct this amount from the maternity pay.

Women who opted for the lower NI contribution appreciated that in doing so they gave up their entitlement to a range of state benefits. But the question is: should a woman's rights to maternity pay from her employer be bound up with her social security status?

The whole purpose of the Employment Protection Act, was, after all, to establish workers' rights and employers' responsibilities and to end discrimination, not perpetrate it.

The option to make the lower rate contributions expired in May this year—so it will be a gradually dwindling band of women who find themselves caught in this way. All the more reason, then, why this rather nasty little clause in the legislation should be abandoned.

## Offshore funds

## Converting income into capital

Merchant bankers Keyser Ullman have been running their Jersey-based Central Assets fund for their own corporate and individual clients for two years and a half. Now they will accept applications from non-clients who want to take part in this tax-efficient vehicle which effectively converts income into capital without incurring Revenue depreciation.

The £11m fund was originally conceived about 1973 when the Government imposed a ceiling on the rate of interest offered on small deposits (under £10,000) with the clearing banks. The gathering storm of the secondary banking crisis, combined with the fall in the stock market, was meanwhile concentrating investors' minds on the problems of security for their money.

Central Assets was set up on unit trust lines to invest in "top quality paper"—Treasury bills, Bills of Exchange or deposits, getting better rates than individual investors could themselves, combined with complete security in capital values.

The fund offers both capital and income shares and it is the latter that have substan-

tial tax advantages for United Kingdom residents paying higher rate tax. Because the fund, which is a limited liability company, is based in Jersey it pays only nominal amounts of tax. The income—6.7 per cent at present, compared with 3 per cent on modest deposits with United Kingdom clearing banks—from the underlying investments is received gross.

In the case of the capital shares, on which no dividends are paid, the income is accumulated in the unit value. It is not liable to income tax or the investment income surcharge, because it has been effectively converted into capital as far as the United Kingdom resident is concerned. He or she is liable only to the usual rate of capital gains tax on sale of the capital shares.

The scheme has the virtue of simplicity and a number of other groups are thought to be considering jumping on the bandwagon. The minimum subscription for Central Assets is £5,000—fairly low for this type of fund. Redemptions are at seven days' notice.

Margaret Drummond

## Are you coping with the mortgage rate changes?

As talk grows of another cut in mortgage interest rates before the end of the year the building societies will have to give closer attention to the problem of coping with increasingly frequent mortgage and investment rate changes.

In the past the administrative inconvenience and indeed cost of implementing changes in rates have, many believe, been used as an excuse for dilly-dallying over changes, despite the urgency that some borrowers or investors may have felt was needed. But as market rates are now moving so rapidly and so steeply the societies have little option but to follow suit at a quicker pace than before.

By narrowing the time lapse between the bringing into effect of investment and mortgage rates (the mortgage rate may require three months' notice under some old deeds) societies are eliminating some of the cost drawbacks involved in changes when rates are rising. Also, more of them are limiting the cost of announcing rate changes by notifying members through press advertisements only.

But these measures only touch the surface of the problems involved in frequent rate changes (which are by no means confined to building societies). Much as the borrower liked the reductions in the mortgage rate this year he was less happy when it rose three times in 1977. But, rising or falling rates apart, there is the nuisance of having to amend bank standing orders and possibly sorting out an inadvertent over or under-payment.

Then there are the banks and the Inland Revenue. You may not feel that they deserve much sympathy, but frequent alterations to bank standing orders are disliked by the banks and although none are officially complaining about the several rate changes this year, it will

VARIABLE MORTGAGE V ANNUAL FIXED RATE MORTGAGE	
Average 25 year mortgage of £8,000 taken out January 1977	
Monthly repayment level in 1976	
Conventional repayment	Fixed annual rate
£88.48 (Jan @ 12½%)	£86.48
£90.64 (May @ 11½%)	
£76.82 (July @ 10½%)	
£70.84 (Oct @ 9½%)	
Outstanding debt at year end	
£7,927.81	£7,838.13
Monthly repayment level in 1977	
£78.64 (Jan @ 9½%)	£89.99

only add fuel to the arguments for higher bank charges.

As for the Revenue, they have had a tough time, what with a new basic rate of tax introduced last year, as well as tax relief to be computed on three different levels of mortgage interest rate. The delays in implementing the resulting codings have not pleased anyone.

So, from all points of view, there is a strong case for suggesting a different method of dealing with frequent rate changes. One idea being tossed about at the moment by the Building Societies Association is that the mortgage rate applicable at the beginning of the year be charged throughout, irrespective of any changes that may formally be announced.

At the end of the year adjustments are made for the rate changes which have occurred, and any over or under-payment of interest is used either to reduce or to increase the outstanding mortgage debt. In the next year the rate of interest charged is the recommended rate at the beginning of January, which is applied to the outstanding mortgage as has just been calculated.

How would this scheme work out in practice? Borrowers may be happy to pay less for a few months longer when mortgage rates are rising, but what will their reaction be to paying more when all round interest rates have been cut?

The idea is not so novel, of course. Borrowers in the past have often preferred to increase or lengthen their mortgage term rather than alter their monthly repayment schedule.

To find out the answers to some of the questions I ventured in the fog to Bradford, home of the Provincial Building Society. It is the eighth largest in the country, run (largely) by a bunch of Yorkshiremen and with a reputation in the building society movement for having a mind of its own.

It decided to introduce the annual mortgage interest scheme in the autumn of 1976 and wrote to notify all its borrowers, who now total about 140,000. Immediately afterwards the mortgage interest rate kept up by a record amount—from 10½ per cent to a punitive 12½ per cent. Not surprisingly, there wasn't a pip-squeak from borrowers, who were more than happy to carry on paying 10½ per cent for another month.

But what has been the Provincial's experience this year, as mortgage rates have tumbled? Well, in the wake of the May and July cuts it has so far had 21,000 letters demanding to know why the mortgage rate has not been cut.

Some of these one assumes will be duplicate; the same borrower grumbling twice over. But assuming that these 21,000 letters, this means that only 15 per cent of Provincial's house-

buyers have objected to the system. They were all offered adjusted repayments immediately.

The table shows that at the end of year (ignoring the possibility of a further interest rate cut). Provincial borrowers with a straightforward repayment mortgage will be paying less per month than someone whose repayments reduced during the year, because their capital balance outstanding is lower. Conversely, the repayments would have been higher had the mortgage rate risen last year.

The Provincial, of course, has a greater vested interest than most in trying to persuade its borrowers to fall in love with the idea of a fixed yearly mortgage rate. It has a high proportion of endowment mortgages and 20 per cent of its new business is based on the Masterplan scheme.

This enables borrowers to take out a low-cost endowment mortgage, with indexed house cover and indexed household contents and permanent health insurance and accident cover all in a single package paid for by a single monthly premium. The possible variations in the monthly charges are daunting and it is not surprising that the society has been a forerunner in moves to fixed annual rates with a year-end adjustment.

The scheme is not without its drawbacks. It is not written into the society's rules and certainly it will run experimentally for at least another year or two before the society decides whether to adopt it as its basic mortgage offering. Meanwhile, the other societies are watching and waiting.

What do readers think? Would you like to know for certain what your monthly mortgage outgoings will be for the next 12 months or would you prefer the agony or bliss of paying straight away any increase or reduction in mortgage interest rate?

Margaret Stone

## Unit trust performance

Growth and specialist funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unitholder index: 2,138.7; rise from January 1, 1976: +34.4%. Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: +48.0%; over 3 years: +105.9%.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, Greylock Place, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1ND.

GROWTH	A	B	CONFEDERATION GROWTH	203.1
M & G Recovery	143.8	223.6	Hambro Smaller Cos	89.1
Hambro Smaller Cos	103.4	207.2	Henderson Capital	87.9
Lindell Wall Spec Srs	99.4	142.5	Antony Gibbs Growth	86.7
Paymaster Growth	92.2	203.4	M & G Special	83.6
Hambro Recovery	92.5	245.7	Tyndall Scottish Cap	83.6
Unicorn Recovery	90.2	131.3		

Oceanic Performance	82.8	105.7	Arbuthnot Amer Int	-7.5	7.0
Unicorn Growth	80.4	126.8	S & P Japan Growth	-7.6	88.1
Oceanic Growth	79.2	57.7	Gartmore American	-7.7	34.1
Oceanic Index	75.8	116.0	Target International	-8.6	34.1
New Court Small Cos	72.1	92.8	Alfred Hambro Int	-9.0	40.5
Leo Capital	72.0	121.0	M & G Japan	-9.5	68.2
Arbuthnot Growth	71.1	161.2	Rambus of Am	-10.4	68.2
Reliance Opportunity	70.3	142.2	S & P US Growth	-10.6	40.0
Arbuthnot Compound	69.4	146.9	M & G Australasia	-11.2	26.0
Crecent Growth	68.7	177.9	Oceanic Overseas	-11.3	-9.5
Bridge Capital	67.2	177.3	Arbuthnot Overseas	-11.5	68.2
Bridge Growth	66.8	119.0	Charterhouse Inter	-14.0	58.3
GT Capital	66.6	130.5	Mercury Internat	-14.0	-
Hambro Accumulator	65.0	127.2	New Court Int	-14.9	-10.6
Manulife Growth	62.6	80.6	Arbuthnot Growth	-15.5	15.4
Arbuthnot Growth	62.6	80.6	NPI Overseas	-16.9	10.2
Britannia Professional	60.7	90.2	NPI Overseas	-17.8	8.6
Piccadilly Capital	60.0	58.0	Unicorn America	-18.6	24.1
Seaford Capital F	59.6	135.6	Arbuthnot Foreign	-19.1	2.4
Trident Merit Leaders	58.5	117.8	Granchester	-19.7	43.7
Capel Capital	57.3	138.9	Unicorn Australia	-22.8	14.3
Vanguard Growth	57.3	138.9	Henderson Aust	-33.0	-15.1
M & G Compound	56.5	99.6			
Britannia Com & Ind	56.5	99.6			
Sekford Trust	53.4	99.5			
Trident UK Gr Acc	51.7	60.6			
Saratton F	50.6	119.2			
Britannia Shield	48.4	75.3			
Britannia Growth	46.8	115.2			
S & P Scottgrowth	46.1	86.2			
Pearl Growth	45.9	117.8			
Gartmore Com Share	45.9	107.1			
Unicorn Prof M	45.0	157.1			
Target Growth	45.0	95.6			
New Court Equity	40.9	53.9			
Britannia Capital Acc	40.9	53.9			
Emson Dudley	39.3	70.8			
Nat & Com Capital F	38.8	123.5			
National West Cap	35.2	99.4			
Midland Drayton Cap	35.2	111.9			
M & G Magellan	35.2	111.9			
S & P Select Gr F	28.0	154.0			
Midland Drayton Gr	22.5	109.3			
Gartmore Insurance	20.5	104.4			
Coyne Growth	15.9	77.9			
S & P Universal Gr	15.9	77.9			
Royal Trust Cap	12.9	60.3			
S & P Select Internat	10.8	68.7			
M & G Conv Growth	8.4	57.7			
Lawson Growth	5.1	-			

A: Change since October 14, 1976, offer to bid, income reinvested.  
B: Change since October 17, 1974, offer to bid, income reinvested.  
Both taken to October 20, 1977.  
M: Trust value diverged two weeks.

## If only all girls would smile like these

How's this for a sign of the times? Girls are actually buying boots on hire purchase.

A good pair of boots costs something like £70, they tell me, and so the shops that sell them are offering monthly terms. Good grief, any minute now we'll be offered monthly terms on socks.

Not that monthly terms are going to be necessary with wine, however, thanks to the other Boon of Pure Drug fame: I have recently joined the swelling ranks of home wine producers and, after experimenting with various kinds, have established one fool-proof type that, though it turns out a little on the sweet side, is amazing value at 40p per bottle including label and cork. When people ask me what it is and seem relatively amused by its presumption, I tell them "Chateau Boudin".

Anyway, enough of that. It serves merely as an introduction to the fact that I visited Nottingham for the first time the other day, home of the said Jesse and his Pure Drugs. And I must tell the world what I found there, as it may be the secret of the success of that particular enterprise and, if so, should be shared.

I set out with a sense of pleasurable anticipation, having heard from acknowledged experts that Nottingham was renowned for producing the prettiest girls in England. When I arrived at the station I found further evidence of this—a vast hoarding with the legend "All the pretty girls in Nottingham do it with the Co-op". Obviously the Co-op had heard the same story.

I asked at the information counter for directions and immediately realised that, behold! the half was not told me. The girl there had such a radiant and encouraging smile that I suddenly came over faint and had to reel out into the street, gasping for air, having failed to catch a word she said.

I pursued my way on foot through the city and, good Heavens, they were everywhere. A most astonishing experience. Hundreds and hundreds of beautiful ladies, slender and shapely, with finely

delicately featured and exquisite complexions.

Could it be some miraculous element in the drink, or an infinitely Pure Drug that pervades the atmosphere, a hallucinogenic and/or aphrodisiac? Whatever the cause, the effect is terrific.

Before I get myself into trouble with Women's Lib for being a sexist slob, I should add that the fellows looked fairly reasonable on a brief and objective inspection, too, and that there was also an abundance of stylishly appointed old couples strolling in the sun on benches and holding hands.

There was something else about that I couldn't put my finger on for a moment—but then I saw it. This smiling business. Everyone looked happy. There was an air of brisk purpose and friendly efficiency about the whole place.

The town, to those of you who don't know it, is a mixture of attractively sited modern development (the aforesaid Co-op was more like a Neomer Marcus than any Co-op I ever saw) and some pleasant old bits of different architectural periods.

They had done a good job with their transport problem too, by banning cars from certain parts but providing plenty of parking space on their fringes and a subsidized rapid-transit bus system to see about.

There was no litter, there were no graffiti and there was a notable absence of yobos. The place worked. Why on earth, I thought, couldn't everywhere else be like this.

I suppose it must be that all those ravishing girls (although with so many of them to look at it is amazing that any work gets done) inspire everyone with a sense of well-being and vitality that makes the whole thing hum. Ladies ahead, bags of swank now, lads!

If this is so, it is a trick that Nottingham should share with the rest of the country, because, by golly, I can think of a few other places that can do with it. Coventry, say, or do it—how the Co-op? Obviously the Co-op had heard the same story.

So this is the plan. I return to Nottingham this very night to persuade the sheriff to lend me a few coachloads of his Maid Marions to drop off at various commanding heights of the economy throughout the country.

With these lovelies to spur us all on, the up-turn will be so dramatic that North Sea oil will be but a drop in the bucket in comparison, mark my words. They might even give me a peerage. Earl of Huntington would be nice.

Francis Kinsman



## 8% CAN BE BETTER THAN 11% M&amp;G HIGH INCOME FUND

An original investor in this Fund has experienced a consistent rise in income and is now receiving a yield of 15.54% on his original investment. So, when considering a high income unit trust, don't just look at the advertised gross current yield. Ask yourself also how likely that yield is to increase over the years, and what prospects there may be for capital growth. Long-term investors, therefore, tend to avoid holdings such as preference shares, where the return is fixed and capital growth potential limited. The M&G High Income Fund, currently invested more than 95% in equities, provides an opportunity for you to invest in a successful Unit Trust whose aim is to provide a high and growing income at least 60% higher than the return from shares in general, with prospects of capital growth. The estimated gross current yield is 7.8% at the latest buying price of 105.8p.

Unit Trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money that you may need at short notice.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

Prices and yields appear in the F.T. daily. There is a charge of 33% initially and 3% plus VAT annually. Distributions are made on 31 January and 31 July net of basic rate tax. The next distribution date for new investors will be 31 January 1978. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchases or sales will be due for settlement 2 or 3 weeks later. 12% commission is payable to accredited agents. Trustees: Clydesdale Bank Limited. The Fund is a wider-range security and is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade. M&G is a member of the Unit Trust Association.

## TWO WAYS TO INVEST

In addition to investing a capital sum as mentioned above you can start a Regular Monthly Saving Plan through a life assurance policy for as little as £10 a month, and you are normally entitled to claim tax relief at current rates of £17 for each £100 paid. On a £10 Plan, tax relief at present rates can bring down your net monthly cost to only £8.30, with which you buy units worth considerably more.

Regular investment of this type also means that you can take advantage of the inevitable fluctuations in the price of units through Pound Cost Averaging, which gives you a positive arithmetical advantage, because your regular investment buys more units when the price is low and fewer when it is high. You also get life cover of at least 180 times your monthly payment throughout the period if your age at entry is 54 or under (women 58), and rather less up to 75.

If you cash in or stop your payments during the first four years there is a penalty, and the tax authorities require us to make a deduction, so you should not consider the Plan for less than five years. 81% to 94% (depending on your starting age) is invested except in the first two years when an additional 20 per cent is retained to meet setting-up expenses.

M&G is a member of the Life Offices Association. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

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## TWO WAYS TO INVEST

To: M&G GROUP LTD, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6BQ. TELEPHONE: 01-626 4588. This section to be completed by all applicants.

02 FULL FORENAME(S)  
SURNAME  
04 ADDRESS  
POST CODE 90 HI 481027

EITHER £500 Complete this section to make a Capital investment (minimum £500).

I WISH TO INVEST £ in INCOME/ACCUMULATION units (delete as applicable or Income units will be issued) of the M&G High Income Fund at the price ruling on receipt of this application. Do not send any money. (A contract note will be sent to you stating exactly how much you owe and the settlement date. Your certificate will follow shortly.) I declare that I am not resident outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Gibraltar, and I am not acquiring the units as the nominee of any person resident outside those Territories. (If you are unable to make this declaration you should apply through a bank or stockbroker.)

SIGNATURE DATE

OR £10 Complete this section if you wish to make a Regular Monthly Saving (minimum £10 a month).

I WISH TO SAVE £ each month in the M&G High Income Fund. I enclose my cheque for the first monthly payment, made payable to M&G Trust (Assurance) Limited.

I understand that this payment is only provisional and that the company will not assume risk until formal notification of acceptance has been issued.

OCCUPATION DATE OF BIRTH

NAME AND ADDRESS OF USUAL DOCTOR (to whom reference may be made)

Are you an existing M&G Plan holder? Yes/No

If you cannot sign Part I of the Declaration below, delete it and sign Part II. Declaration PART I I declare that, to the best of my belief, I am in good health and free from disease, that I have not had any serious illness or major operation, that I do not engage in any hazardous sports or pursuits, that I do not engage in aviation except as a fare-paying passenger on recognised routes, and that no proposal on my life has been adversely affected.

PART II I agree that any declaration made by me in connection with this proposal shall be the basis of the contract between me and M&G Trust (Assurance) Ltd., and that I will accept their customary form of policy. I agree to provide any further information the company may require. (A specimen of the policy form is available on request.)

SIGNATURE DATE

Registered in England No. 1048359. Reg. Office as above.

FOUNDERS OF BRITAIN'S UNIT TRUSTS

## A TIMELY REMINDER TO GILT-EDGED INVESTORS

The dramatic and steady decline in interest rates since October 1976 when Minimum Lending Rate was 15% has given rise to substantial capital profits for gilt-edged investors.

It is perhaps an appropriate time, therefore, to remind gilt investors that whilst it is possible to achieve gains during periods when M.L.R. is either static or even rising, it is difficult to do so without skilled management by experts in this highly complicated market.

SKILLED MANAGEMENT Target launched its Gilt Fund, the first and only one of its type in December, 1976. Recognising the need of specialist advice we appointed King & Shaxson Fund Managers Limited investment advisers to date the offer price of units has increased by 26% out-performing the F.T. Actuaries Government Securities Index.

Advantage by 23% over the same period. The investment advisers seek to participate in interest rate trends and so to maximise the capital return on the funds invested. They are prepared to pursue an active investment policy in order to achieve this aim and to hold part or all of the assets of the Fund in cash on deposit from time to time when, in their opinion, this is the best course of action.

WELL TESTED INVESTMENT MEDIUM

The Fund is an authorised Unit Trust, a medium specifically conceived and designed as a co-operative investment vehicle with well recognised and tested safeguards and regulations. Now that the need for a Nottingham management in gilt is becoming more pressing we can strongly recommend that you take advantage of the Target Gilt Exchange Scheme.

This is a scheme whereby your Government Securities valued individually at more than £250 may be exchanged for units in the Fund on advantageous terms.

THE SCHEME To qualify for the scheme, individual holdings must exceed £250 in value.

If your stock is suitable for the Fund, it will be transferred at the best current price. This price is higher than the corresponding bid price which you would obtain if you sold the stock in the market. You will incur no expenses by the transfer.

If your stock is not suitable for the Fund, it will be sold in the market at the best current price.

Investment Advisers: King & Shaxson Fund Managers Ltd

Under current legislation, the transaction costs as a dividend for capital gains tax purposes. If you have held your stock for less than one year, and are showing a reasonable profit you may wish to delay the transaction until you have elapsed one year because the cost of capital gains tax may be reduced.

You may be required to forward dividends received by you after the exchange to the new owner of the stock where that stock was sold on dividend.

If you are in any doubt about this offer, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor or other professional







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also on page 11

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